"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today; Tuesday fair, rising temperature; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,688. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WALL ST. BANKER ON SHIP FOR SPAIN; BOOKS SEIZED HERE

Prosecutor and Bank Examiner Seek $300,000 Intrusted to Kennedy, Mitchell & Co.

FUNDS OF HUNGARIAN BANKS

Books Fail to Show Transmittal to Europe, as Alleged by William A. Kennedy.

FEDERAL AGENTS AT WORK

Mitchell, Once a Partner, and Several Directors Have Quit the Concern.

Representatives of District Attorney Swann have been for several days in charge of the office at 35 Wall Street of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., a firm which was reported in dispatches from France on April 13 of this year to have signed a contract for 200,000,000 francs for rebuilding and equipping structures destroyed in invaded French territory.

The books of the firm have been under investigation for nearly a month by Examiner Fletcher G. Crane of the State Banking Department, in charge of the private banks. Two weeks ago, when Mr. Crane sought information accounting for the use of $300,000 which had been received by the firm to transmit to Hungary and other European countries, he was unable to find William Anthony Kennedy, President of the concern. Mr. Kennedy had been at his office during the early part of the examination of the books. It was discovered that he had taken a trip to Havana. Later he sailed for Spain, and is now on the way there. An agent of the Department of Justice is on the same steamer.

Examiner Crane, who has been in charge of the books of the firm for several days, has turned them over to District Attorney Swann. A number of employes of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., have been questioned by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling. The investigation will continue today.

When the firm was organized in July, 1916, it was widely advertised as one which had made connections in Europe and particularly in Hungary, which made it possible to transmit money there without delay or uncertainty. Men were sent out to Hungarian banks and firms in all parts of the United States to solicit foreign exchange business and in a few months a considerable part of the money intended by Hungarians for relatives and business connections in that country was passing through its hands.

Employed Eighty Clerks.

At the height of its prosperity, the firm employed more than eighty clerks. To its foreign exchange business it added that of selling stocks of various descriptions, and made a contract to purchase a skyscraper in lower Broadway. When the dispatch from Paris said that the firm had contracted to do reconstruction work to the amount of $50,000,000 in France, this was confirmed at the offices of the company, and it was said there that the firm had arranged to rebuild Verdun and other cities along the Meuse.

The great influence of the firm with Hungarians was established largely through its Vice President, Peter Nemeth, who is now out under bail of $1,000 to answer an indictment charging violation of an immigration statute by coming into this country when the charge of embezzling was standing against him in Canada.

This crime was alleged to have been committed by Nemeth before the war. He was in Hungary when the war started, but came to this country late in 1914 to sell Hungarian war bonds. He brought credentials purporting to show that he was the authorized representative in this country of the Hungarian Banking and Trading Company, a large firm of Budapest. When the firm of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., was formed, the Hungarian Banking and Trading Company was its correspondent there. The concern had a large Board of Directors when it was first organized. Mr. Crane said last night that John Mitchell, Jr., of Washington, a member of the firm, and many of the Directors had severed their connection with the firm before the transactions which he is investigating occurred.

Received Large Sums.

"When this investigation was begun a month ago," a representative of the State Banking Department said last night, "it was found that the firm had received a large number of sums of money from banks and individuals to be sent to Hungary. They totaled $300,000. It was impossible to find anything in the books and papers of the concern to account for the delivery of this fund. When we inquired about this sum we were told that it had been delivered to the Hungarian Banking and Trading Company in the form of $300,000 worth of stock in Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc. We could discover nothing to establish that this was a fact. While in the middle of the investigation we found it impossible to locate Mr. Kennedy."

The concern first came to the attention of the State Banking Department about a year ago, when it applied for a banking business permit. After an investigation by the department this was denied.

Vice President Peter Nemeth is still in this city, and has been questioned by officials making the investigation. Others who have been questioned by the District Attorney or agents of the State Banking Department are Herman Mittelmann, who was for four months the

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Pershing Aids at Boulogne to Prepare American Bases

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, France, June 10.—A number of officers of General John J. Pershing's staff have arrived here to begin the work of organizing the bases of the American army in France.

GIVES ONE MILLION TO RED CROSS FUND

Cleveland H. Dodge's Contribution Calls for Similar Sums from 24 Others.

MR. PROSSER IS CONFIDENT

"Condition Will Be Fulfilled," He Says in Predicting Success of Movement to Get $100,000,000.

Cleveland H. Dodge has promised to contribute $1,000,000 to the $100,000,000 being raised by the Red Cross War Council for extraordinary relief work in Europe on condition that twenty-four other individuals or corporations each contribute a like sum, or more. Mr. Dodge is the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the War Council, under Henry P. Davison of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., the general Chairman. The fact that Mr. Dodge was willing to contribute $1,000,000 was made known yesterday by Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

"Mr. Dodge's gift is conditional," said Mr. Prosser yesterday, "but I am confident, as are we all, that the condition will be fulfilled and that this will bring us Mr. Dodge's $1,000,000 contribution. Mr. Dodge believes that in order to raise as much as $100,000,000, it will be necessary to obtain $25,000,000 in subscriptions of $1,000,000 or more from each individual or corporation. The committee feels that such a gift as this at the very beginning of the campaign from one individual goes far toward assuring success in our main object. We feel warranted, therefore, in regarding this conditional offer as in reality a million-dollar contribution. On Tuesday at 1 o'clock we shall have all of our team captains together for luncheon at the Bankers' Club for instruction in their next week's work. The campaign opens on Monday, June 18, and runs through Red Cross Week. We have several other gifts in sight that will rank alongside Mr. Dodge's."

The War Council of the Red Cross, with Mr. Davison as Chairman, was created by President Wilson on May 10. Some of the other members of the Council are former President Taft, Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Charles D. Norton, Grayson M. P. Murphy, and Eliot Wadsworth of Boston. As explained by the President, the creation of the Council was made necessary by the entrance of the United States into the European war. In addition to the great expenditures entailed in sending physicians and nurses to the hospitals in Europe and to the battle fronts, the Council has been intrusted with the task of aiding the stricken people in the regions in France from which the Germans have retreated.

"We expect in a few months to have 1,000,000 men in the field in Europe," Mr. Davison explained, when announcing the work of the Council. "We also will have 150,000 men in the navy. All of these Americans must have our best. To prepare against their need in advance is a stupendous task which the Red Cross must undertake. Doctors, nurses, ambulances, vast quantities of hospital stores, linen, bandages, and supplies of every description must be provided. When we ask our own sons and brothers to fight for our liberty 3,000 miles from home, in a country already sorely afflicted, surely we cannot do less than prepare to take care of them."

28 TAKEN FROM MINE; HEROIC LEADER LOST

More Survivors From Butte Diggings Tell How Manus Duggan Saved Their Lives in Fire.

BUTTE, Mont., June 10.—Twenty-eight men entombed in the Speculator Mine since the fire Friday night were brought to the surface alive at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon. Of the twenty-eight rescued men, one was so far gone that resuscitation was impossible.

The finding of the men alive stimulated efforts of the rescue teams, and there was strong hope that others might be found alive.

When the gas from the fire surged through the mine twenty-nine men were on the 2,400-foot level. The survivors, rescued this afternoon, made a valiant fight for their lives. Directed by Manus Duggan, they built a bulkhead in a crosscut and stuffed it with canvas and parts of their clothing. A short distance away they made a second bulkhead and filled the space between them with dirt. This kept the gas out. They remained in the blockaded drift from 1 o'clock Saturday morning until they were taken out this afternoon.

Duggan had not been found at 6 o'clock tonight, and it was feared that he perished.

SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Submarines Destroy a Norwegian Steamer and Two Swedish Vessels.

CHRISTIANIA, June 10, (via London.)—The Norwegian steamship Bollsta, 1,701 tons gross, was torpedoed off the Spanish coast on June 3. The crew was landed.

The Swedish sailing vessels Alida and Helene have been sunk by a German submarine. A third ship was halted, but was permitted to proceed with the crews of the vessels which had been sunk.

KITCHIN THREAT TO BAR CONFERENCE ON WAR TAX BILL

House Floor Leader Resents Senate Revision of the Revenue Measure.

FAVORS INTERESTS, HE SAYS

Fears the Cry of a "Rich Man's War" if Proposed Modifications Are Made.

SIMMONS EXPRESSES HOPE

Thinks That the Senate Finance Committee Will Agree on All Points This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Published accounts of the changes made in the House Revenue bill by the Senate Committee on Finance have aroused Chairman Kitchin and members of the Committee on Ways and Means and indignation was expressed today by the Democratic floor leader of the House concerning Senate modifications. Mr. Kitchin said he refused to credit newspaper reports of the activities of the Senate Committee, but if they were true the House would be justified in refusing to go into a conference on the revenue measure.

Mr. Kitchin asserts that the Constitution gives the House the power to originate revenue legislation, and while the Senate may amend, there is no authority for a sweeping revision of House work. Reports that the Senate might strike out all after the enacting clause in the House bill particularly aroused the House leader.

"I know nothing about what the Senate Finance Committee is doing," said Mr. Kitchin, "and have not a particle of official information as to the amendments it proposes to make in the House bill, except from the columns of the newspapers. While I have little faith in the accuracy of such reports, if they are true it appears that every time the Senate Finance Committee finds in the House Revenue Bill a tax that touches directly or indirectly a special interest they hold an indignation meeting, and it would seem that every time they adopt an amendment which relieves a special interest, they have a celebration.

"I can conceive of no body of men deliberately framing such a bill to raise war revenue, as the newspapers report the Finance Committee proposes, except possibly Morgan, Gary, Schwab, du Pont, Curtis, and a few of the representatives of big interests.

"It is incredible to me that changes, as reported by the press, have been made in the House bill, and I refuse to believe it. I prefer to believe that the press is misrepresenting the Senate Finance Committee. However, if such reports are confirmed by the bill as it finally passes the Senate, the time then will come for the representatives of the people to give up in despair or fight to the finish.

Would Balk at Conference.

"If it is true that the Senate proposes to strike out all after the enacting clause, it will be the first time in the history of the Government that such a thing has been attempted by the Senate. The Constitution expressly gives to the House the exclusive jurisdiction to originate revenue bills. If the spirit of that provision is violated by the Senate in the manner reports indicate, and the bill is rewritten, whatever influence I have will be used to prevent holding a conference with the Senate, or if we go into conference to report a disagreement at once.

"I will say further that if the changes in the Revenue bill made by the Senate committee have been correctly reported in the papers, and are enacted into law, it would not be twenty-four hours before the cry would be raised in this country that this 'is a rich man's war and a poor man's fight and a poor man's pay.'

"If such a sentiment based upon such a bill as the press reports the Senate committee has agreed upon should prevail among the people of this country, it would do more to weaken the arms of our country in this war than the whole opposing force of the German Army."

Mr. Kitchin's resentment over Senate changes in the Revenue bill is understood to be shared by other members of the Ways and Means Committee. The House is jealous of its revenue-raising privileges, and reports of Senate changes in the bill are so comprehensive that the Ways and Means Committee members are preparing for a long and hard fight between the two houses.

The last instance where the House rebuked the Senate for alleged usurpation of House powers was during the last session of Congress, when the Senate added to the naval budget authorization for a bond issue of $150,000,000 to enable the President quickly to put the navy in a state of preparedness by rushing the construction of ships. The House adopted a formal resolution refusing to accept the amended Naval bill, and it was immediately returned to the Senate. The bond issue clause was stricken out and subsequently it was duly presented by the Ways and Means Committee and approved in the regular way.

Senator Simmons Hopeful.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, expressed the belief today that the committee would come to complete agreement this week upon all features of the War Revenue bill that remain undecided. While there are differences of opinion on several essential items, he does not think them irreconcilable.

"We hoped to have the bill finished last week," said Senator Simmons today, "but it took longer to thresh out some features of it than we had expected. My idea is that we shall have no difficulty in completing our work this week, so the bill may be reported to the Senate by Saturday and perhaps earlier."

Senator Simmons believes that the committee will keep within the $1,500,000,000 total tentatively agreed upon two weeks ago. A provision may be included in the measure authorizing the raising of $1,000,000,000 more by an issue of long-term bonds. The majority of the committee has been impressed with the advice of Secretary McAdoo that the country

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Chinese General Demands of President Dissolution of Parliament Within 48 Hours

PEKING, June 10.—Events are moving rapidly toward a crisis in the political situation. General Chang-hsun, former Military Governor of Anhwei Province, several thousands of whose troops have reached Peking, today delivered an ultimatum demanding the dissolution of Parliament within forty-eight hours.

The Associated Press is informed officially that President Li Yuan-hung has refused to accede to this demand unless such action may be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Members of Parliament are urging the President not to dissolve the Legislature, thus forcing Chang-hsun to act in violation of the Constitution.

President Li Yuan-hung declines to offer an unconditional resignation.

The former imperial household has dispatched a communication to Parliament announcing that it is not connected with any attempt that is being made to restore the Manchu dynasty.

The Government having informed the Military Governors of Anhwei, Honan, and other provinces that the withholding of railway revenues would bring about complications with foreign countries, the Governors have agreed to turn over to the head officers of the railroad moneys they were withholding and to refrain in future from interfering with the revenues of the roads.

Dissolution of Parliament was demanded by the Military Governors after the Legislature refused last month to declare war on Germany. Nieh Shih-chun, Military Governor of Anhwei, said last week that he favored dissolution of Parliament, but at the same time he gave warning that General Chang-hsun would not be permitted to go to Peking. If he should do so, Nieh Shih-chun declared, it would be for the purpose of overthrowing the President and restoring the Manchu dynasty. General Chang-hsun reached Tien-tsin, seventy miles from Peking, late last week, and received almost royal honors. He dispatched 3,000 of his troops to Peking.

DRAFT ENROLLMENT PUT AT 9,000,000

Figures Including 29 States Show 5,808,955 Registered, 89.1% of Census Estimate.

3,180,210 NOTE EXEMPTION

Aliens Not Subject to Draft, 590,960, and Enemy Aliens, 77,198—Percentages by States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An analysis of the registration figures received at the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder from twenty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and the National Parks up to a late hour tonight, showed an actual registration of 5,808,955 men of military age, as against a census estimate for the territory covered in these figures of 6,514,216. The registration percentage was thus placed at 89.1 per cent.

In most of the States included in the analysis the figures are official, although men who have registered since June 5 are not included in the majority of them. States indicated as incomplete in the analysis are Missouri, Kansas, and Maryland. Statistics are yet to be received from sixteen counties of Missouri, which now is 92,594 below the census estimate. There are but few districts missing in Kansas and Maryland.

War Department officials said the result so far was satisfactory, except in a few States where there was a heavy falling off, particularly in some sections of the South and Far West. The indication tonight, with nineteen States to be heard from, was that the percentage of registration would be slightly over 90 per cent., or approximately 9,000,000.

An unofficial estimate for New Jersey, not included in the analysis, gives that State a registration of 304,563, as compared with a census estimate of 309,563, or a percentage of 98.3.

Early returns from Florida, not included in the analysis, with five counties missing, give a registration of 77,000. The census figure for Florida is 106,675.

The Figures in Detail.

The figures in detail for the returns received to date are:

Census estimate	6,514,216
Total registration	5,808,955
Percentage of registration	89.1
Falling off from census estimate	705,261
Exemptions indicated, (whites and negroes)	3,180,210
Aliens registered not subject to draft	590,960
Enemy aliens registered not subject to draft	77,198
Negroes registered	728,955
Total of whites and negroes who registered, (aliens and enemy aliens omitted), who did not indicate exemption	1,960,587

The States or other divisions included in the above analysis and the percentage of their registration as compared with the census estimates are:

California	81.3	Dist. of Col.	87.5
Colorado	73.8	Maine	94.8
Iowa	101.3	Rhode Island	87.8
Kansas	81.4	South Carolina	92.4
Nebraska	90.9	Vermont	75.1
New York	96.6	Wisconsin	104.6
North Dakota	68.0	Tennessee	95.4
Oklahoma	78.6	Illinois	98.0
Oregon	87.9	North Carolina	103.0
Texas	96.1	Georgia	90.8
Virginia	96.3	Mississippi	78.9
Washington	90.9	Alabama	86.7
Arkansas	92.1	Missouri	71.6
Connecticut	100.9	Maryland	95.5
Delaware	73.5	West Virginia	89.2

There was no census estimate for the National Park. Its total registration was only 85.

The Governor of Virginia reports the State's total registration at 181,826, divided as follows: White, 120,509; colored, 58,563; aliens, 2,575; enemy aliens, 179; indicated possible exemptions, 115,934; State's estimated eligibles, (revised,) 188,833.

The Governor of Virginia asked that, with the publication of the figures from that State, it be made known that many hundreds of young men employed at Hopewell who had come there temporarily to seek employment at the powder works had registered by mail at their homes. The census estimate for Virginia had been placed at 211,333. He obtained from the officials the concession of having it cut to 188,833.

Advices from Missouri, where a big discrepancy was shown, indicated that the registration might be advanced several thousand when the sixteen counties were heard from. It was generally accepted here, however, that the figures given in the above table gave a pretty clear idea of the final result. The officials based their belief that the percentage would go slightly about 90 per cent. on the fact that Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other States which had indicated a heavy registration were among those yet to report.

Percentage May Go to 95 Per Cent.

Emphasis was again placed on the fact that from 600,000 to 700,000 men of military age who were already in the service of the country in the various branches of the army and navy, and who were included in the figures on which the census estimates were based, had not been called upon to register under the provisions of the draft law. With this large number included, it was held, the percentage would be well above 95 per cent. if it did not develop that there has been a big dropping off in States not yet reported.

The number thus far reported registered (with aliens and enemy aliens not subject to draft omitted) is 5,140,795. Of this number 3,180,210 indicated exemption, thus placing the number who indicated reason for exemption at approximately 60 per cent. This was only slightly above the figure estimated by officials.

Progress was made today toward arranging for the system under which exemptions are to be made, but little information could be obtained, as the matter is in the hands of President Wilson. The President has outlined his plans in a general way and a board of civilians and military men under the direction of General Crowder has put them in concrete form, but final action has not been taken. Some officials announce that it will be in a few days, it is expected, but

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

BRITISH SEAMEN ARREST PACIFISTS

Refuse to Man Ship in Which Two M. P.'s Had Booked Passage to Russia.

MASS MEETING APPROVES

London Assemblage Also Deplores Granting Passports to Jowett and Macdonald.

LONDON, June 10.—Members of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union today seized and imprisoned Frederick W. Jowett, President of the Independent Labor Party, and James Ramsay Macdonald, Chairman of that party, both members of Parliament, who were about to sail for Petrograd.

An enthusiastic demonstration was held this afternoon in Trafalgar Square to protest against permitting Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Jowett to proceed to Petrograd on account of their supposed pacifist leanings. The meeting was opened by the reading of the following telegram from Captain Tupper of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union:

"I have MacDonald and Jowett prisoners. The crew refuses to sail with them."

The Trafalgar Square demonstration brought together great crowds. Joseph Havelock Wilson, President of the National Seamen's Union, in the course of a speech [illegible] "These are grave questions. I wrote eighteen months ago a protest to the Council of the German Transport Federation against submarine barbarities and warned the council that unless it protested against the U-boat warfare my union would refuse to participate after the war in any conference including Germans. The answer I received was that my proposal was laughed to scorn and that the U-boats were perfectly justified in acting as they did."

Mr. Wilson said that there were 3,500,000 organized workers in Great Britain, and if Ramsay MacDonald was able to get 360,000 of those votes in his favor the union would immediately withdraw the boycott. If MacDonald wanted to go to Petrograd, said the seamen's President, let him produce his credentials to represent British labor.

Several others spoke, and a resolution was carried declaring that "a mass meeting of citizens of London deplores the decision to grant passports to pacifist delegates to the Socialist Conference at Petrograd and indorses the action of the Seamen's Union in refusing to work on ships on which such delegates are passengers."

After the demonstration in Traralgar Square a telegram was dispatched to Premier Lloyd George saying that 10,000 British citizens had assembled and supported the action of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union in refusing to sail with MacDonald and Jowett. The telegram requested the Premier to cancel the passports of the delegates in view of the overwhelming mass of British opinion opposed to their proceeding to Russia.

Captain Tupper, in an announcement made today at the port where MacDonald and Jowett were held, said there should be no lawlessness. If the law had to be broken he would not ask his men to break it, but would break it himself and suffer the consequences. He said that if MacDonald and Jowett were to get away by a destroyer he would be in Petrograd as soon as they were.

The party on its way to Petrograd at the same port where MacDonald and Jowett are being held includes George H. Roberts, Labor whip in the House of Commons; Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, and others.

Mr. Jowett and Mr. MacDowell were appointed by the Independent Labor Party, the pacifist Socialist organization, to go to Petrograd to confer with Russian Socialists. The Seamen's and Firemen's Union adopted a resolution last week that none of its members be permitted to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Petrograd or to Stockholm, where the International Socialist Congress was scheduled to meet, unless they signed a guarantee that they would insist upon restitution to allied merchant seamen for the murder and destruction committed by German submarines.

DOESN'T EXPECT PEACE BY WAY OF STOCKHOLM

Danish Minister Calls Our War Capitalistic—Puts Hope in Russian Proletariat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10, (via London.)—Mr. Stauning, Socialist member (without portfolio) of the Danish Cabinet, in an interview with the Berlin Tageblatt's representative at Stockholm, said that the German declarations made to the delegates were of the utmost importance, because they would influence the attitude of the French and English Socialist delegations, which, he had no doubt, would come to Stockholm to confer with the neutral delegates. He said, however, that he thought it quite out of the ques-

MESSINES BATTLE GIVES BRITISH LAST DOMINATING HILL

All the Ridges Which Germans Long Held on Haig's Front Are Now in His Hands.

POWERFUL LINES REMAIN

But Attackers Have Proof That Massing of Artillery Can Always Bring Victory.

A SUNDAY LULL ON FRONT

New Positions Are Improved Somewhat, While Germans Shell Them Actively.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 10, (via London.)—While further German counterattacks may be expected from time to time, the battle of Messines Ridge may be said to be ended. It stood out as a definite operation designed for certain purposes, and it remains to be seen whether other offensive battles have been planned in this particular sector of the western front.

The taking of Messines Ridge has robbed the Germans of the last commanding natural position they occupied for so long opposite the British lines. Bapaume and Vimy and Messines Ridges, as well as Monchy Plateau, five miles east of Arras, have all been captured by the British during the last three months, and this has materially changed the military situation on this front.

When the Germans chose what they were pleased to term permanent lines of defense in 1914, they occupied these vantage points, with a foreknowledge of their strategic, tactical, and observation values as keen as that possessed by any French military student. The Germans had a thorough familiarity with and detailed maps of every square rod of French territory over which they proposed to fight, and, when flung back from the Marne, had already selected the lines upon which their trench fortifications were to be built.

It is natural that the German official bulletins and wireless press reports should attempt to belittle the loss of these positions, but the British, who have had to endure the handicap of lying under their direct observation and fire for so long a time, make no attempt to disguise the satisfaction with which they now look to the future and what it holds in store for the Germans, who, at last, are practically the under dog.

Powerful Lines Still Remain.

Of course, there remain the much-talked-of Siegfried and Wotan lines, with their various support systems of trench defenses. The Siegfried line represents that portion of the Hindenburg line between Queant and St. Quentin. The Hindenburg line between Queant and Arras has virtually been all taken by the British, so the Germans now call their principal line of defense north of Queant the Wotan line, formerly known as the Drocourt-Queant switchline.

North of Drocourt this line runs to Montigny, thence west to Annay, and connects with the trench systems there. All these lines, however, lack the natural advantages which the Germans possessed when in command of the ridges.

The enemy has endeavored to offset this with artificial strength in the elaborate use of steel and concrete for dugouts, machine-gun emplacements, and supports for the covered communication trenches. The victory of Messines Ridge, however, shows that concrete and steel strong points must yield to the concentration of artillery fire which the Allies are now able to bring to bear upon any given point.

The Allies feel that they have shown that the German military power can be crushed, the only question remaining being the speed with which this can be accomplished. This is where they say America can help with her tremendous weight of men and material, and they are looking forward to this help during the late Autumn and in the Spring of 1918, and thus go confidently on.

It would seem that a victory must be gained by a series of powerful blows such as that delivered at Arras on Easter Monday and at Messines last Thursday. There is little hope that modern warfare can ever get wholly into the open, and no one is deluded by such thoughts, for the simple reason that a retreating army can dig faster than its opponents can advance. This is true certainly of armies of nearly equal numerical strength, and where such vast bodies of men and guns have to be moved forward as in the battles of present-day magnitude.

Germany made her great sweep into France when her opponents had little with which to stop her. Those conditions are changed now and each battle is fought to gain certain definite positions. When these are taken, it remains a matter for military counsel as to whether the fighting shall proceed on that front or whether new blows shall be struck elsewhere. Minor and subsidiary operations, of course, may be in progress at several points at the same time.

The New Theory of Warfare.

Last Thursday's battle may be taken as typical of the new theory of warfare. It was complete in itself—complete in action, complete in success. General Plumer's army, which planned and conducted it, has been congratulated by Field Marshal Haig, and takes a particular pride in a tribute from a very highly placed French officer, who, after studying the plans and witnessing the action, said: "This is a model of what a modern attack should be."

The correspondent saw all the battle maps and heard a detailed exposition by the army staff the day before the battle of just what would be attempted and what it was hoped to accomplish. Several new ideas were embodied both as to fighting and as to inner control of the operation. Not a single hitch occurred, and it can be said that the ultimate British plans were attained at a minimum cost. On the front of about

AMERICA WILL COUNT CAPT. PERSIUS THINKS

Writer Warns the German People Not to Underestimate Our War Strength.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10, (via London.)—Captain Persius in the Tageblatt warns Germany not to underestimate America's aid in the war. Those who consider the United States negligible, as a combatant, are the same people, he says, who always represented President Wilson's threats of war as mere bluff. He adds:

"They have been bad prophets and for that reason Germany should not again deceive herself concerning North American energy and strength, but follow War Minister von Stein's recipe always to seek out your opponents' best qualities. The United States has offered very much the same picture now as did England at the beginning of the war. Even those 10,000,000 who registered under the conscription act mean little because immediate aid is required."

Persius then enumerates from recent American telegrams what forces on land and sea will be available in the Fall. By that time there may be 150,000 men ready for transportation to the European battlefield, he says, and he thinks it quite likely the American Navy will unite with the British in an attempt to defeat the German Navy and destroy the German coast defenses in order to exterminate the U-boat plague. However, he more than doubts the possibility of success.

As to the transport of American troops, he thinks the German ships seized by the American Government would suffice in carrying the whole of the American contingent of 125,000 men in one trip to Europe. How many of them will, in view of the activity of the U-boats, reach Europe he will not guess at. Again he warns not to underestimate the capacity of American shipyards as American energy, enterprise, and elasticity have been known to make the impossible possible. But he expresses great hopes that the American preparations for war will not have any influence upon the course of the war and that before American armies actually appear on the battlefields the peoples of Europe will have concluded peace.

PROHIBITION LOOMS IN WAR LEGISLATION

Senate Judiciary Committee Said to Favor Reporting a Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Prohibition questions are looming into prominence as the food and revenue legislation nears committee completion. Prohibition measures during the war are involved in both. The Senate Judiciary Committee meets tomorrow to consider resolutions of Senators Sheppard, Curtis, Thompson, Jones of Washington, Shafroth, and many others proposing national prohibition. The committee is understood to favor reporting out one of the resolutions for submitting a constitutional prohibition amendment.

An amendment to the War Tax bill provides a prohibitory tax upon distillation of foodstuffs into whisky and other distilled spirits during the war. Senator Gore also has a prohibition "rider" pending to the Railroad bill in the Senate, proposing to prohibit interstate shipment of liquor during the war. Various other prohibition amendments are planned in connection with the revenue and food measures. Prohibition advocates are meeting frequently.

WIFE OF KERENSKY IN WOMEN'S REGIMENT

800 Volunteers Already Have Enlisted to Fire Courage and Devotion of Men.

PETROGRAD, June 10, (via London, June 11.)—The propaganda in favor of a "women's fighting regiment" has made considerable progress. Eight hundred volunteers have already enlisted, among whom, it is reported, is the wife of the War Minister, A. P. Kerensky.

Mme. Schabanof, President of the Pan-Russian Women's League, declares herself in favor of the plan. She says it is the only means to fire the courage and devotion of the men. Ensign Mlle. Butchkareff, the originator of the plan, who has been decorated with both the medal and the cross of St. George for courage in the field, has quarreled with those who aided her in the organization of the regiment and has left Petrograd for the front because the others rejected her demand for Spartan discipline, with punishment of execution for the smallest breach of discipline if thrice repeated.

The corps will be formed without Ensign Butchkareff on a basis of voluntary discipline.

STEVENS COMMISSION REACHES IRKUTSK

Americans Advise That a Large Locomotive Plant Be Built at Vladivostok.

PETROGRAD, June 9, (via London, June 10.)—The United States Railroad Commission to Russia, headed by John F. Stevens, arrived yesterday at Irkutsk, Siberia. It will make a short stay there and later stop off at Krasnoyarsk and Tomsk to make inspections. The commission is expected in Petrograd in about ten days.

N. V. Nekrasoff, Minister of Communications, said today that the Stevens Commission had already rendered important services. He referred particularly to the plan for the establishment at Vladivostok of a great workshop for assembling locomotives, which had been recommended by the commission.

The Government has refused demands of employes of the Petrograd-Moscow Railway for a large increase of wages. "Any increase granted," says the Government's reply, "would have to be extended to all railways in Russia in order to adhere to equitable principles. This would create an expenditure which would be burdensome to the State. At the same time the Government recognizes that railway men are workers in defense of the country and should enjoy better economic conditions. It has accordingly ordered measures to supply them with food and other necessaries at cost price."

NEW YORK NEARS BOND QUOTA; TOTAL NOW $588,000,000

This District Leads in Support of the Loan, a Treasury Statement Shows.

SOME DISTRICTS FAR BEHIND

San Francisco Is Furthest from Its Goal, with St. Louis the Next.

PLAN WHIRLWIND FINISH

Bells of the Nation Will Stir the Tardy in the Closing Days.

How Federal Reserve Districts Stand on the Liberty Loan

New York	$12,000,000	Short
Boston	105,000,000	"
Philadelphia	79,000,000	"
Richmond	45,000,000	"
Atlanta	38,000,000	"
Chicago	122,000,000	"
Cleveland	27,000,000	"
St. Louis	53,000,000	"
Minneapolis	30,000,000	"
Kansas City	66,000,000	"
Dallas	20,000,000	"
San Francisco	103,000,000	"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—With four days and a half left in the campaign for the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan the New York Federal Reserve Bank district has nearly completed its subscriptions and thus far has done better than any other Federal Reserve district. This was disclosed tonight by Oscar L. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a statement giving the figures by Federal Reserve Bank districts, on which Secretary McAdoo based his assertion at New Orleans on Friday night that only $1,300,000,000 had been subscribed. Here are the subscriptions by Federal Reserve Bank districts referred to by Secretary McAdoo:

District.	Subscriptions Actually Received.	Subscriptions Expected on Basis of Bank's Resources.
New York	$388,000,000	$600,000,000
Philadelphia	61,000,000	140,000,000
Boston	135,000,000	240,000,000
Richmond	35,000,000	80,000,000
Atlanta	22,000,000	60,000,000
Chicago	138,000,000	280,000,000
Cleveland	153,000,000	180,000,000
St. Louis	27,000,000	80,000,000
Minneapolis	30,000,000	80,000,000
Kansas City	34,000,000	100,000,000
Dallas	20,000,000	40,000,000
San Francisco	37,000,000	140,000,000
Totals	$1,300,000,000	$2,000,000,000

In some instances the amount of subscription from Federal Reserve districts has fallen to less than one-third of the allotments. The figures are based upon actual subscriptions forwarded to the reserve banks. San Francisco, on the face of returns, is lagging furthest behind the mark set for her with but little more than 20 per cent. of the total of her maximum allotments. St. Louis comes next, with but 27 per cent. of her allotment, and Atlanta third, with little less than 30 per cent. of her maximum allotments.

In his statement tonight Mr. Crosby said that it was considered timely to give out the detailed figures, so that districts which were lagging should know what measure of effort was necessary in order to insure success at the close of the campaign. The Assistant Secretary urged the nation to continue its efforts.

Bells to Stir the Laggards.

Bells will be rung throughout the country this week to remind the nation that the campaign is closing. Most vigorous efforts will be made to complete the loan in the next four and a half days. Beginning tomorrow the bells in churches, schools, Court Houses, and Town Halls throughout the nation will ring every night at 9 o'clock, reminding Americans that the time for patriotic support of the Government through subscriptions to the loan is drawing to a close. The bells will ring four times tomorrow indicating that practically four days remain in which to make subscriptions; on Tuesday they will ring three times; twice on Wednesday, and once Thursday.

Subscriptions to the loan are receivable at the Treasury Department or in Federal Reserve Banks until noon of June 15. This means that, unless changed, the applications and money must be made in Federal Reserve Bank cities by noon of June 15, and that subscriptions must close in other cities on June 14 to enable the applications and money to reach Federal Reserve Bank cities by June 15.

While no statement is yet officially authorized, it was learned late tonight that an order probably soon will be issued authorizing member banks of the Federal Reserve Bank cities to telegraph their applications and money to Federal Reserve cities up to noon of June 15 and in this way give an extra day's leeway to those who want to subscribe in places where there are no Federal Reserve Banks.

Secretary McAdoo's statement of May 14 inviting subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds, said: "Applications must reach the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve Bank not later than noon, June 15, 1917, the right being reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to close the subscription on any earlier date."

Mr. Crosby's Statement.

The formal statement issued tonight by Assistant Secretary Crosby was in part as follows:

"It will be recalled that about three weeks ago certain figures were published indicating the amounts of subscriptions which would have to be turned in from the various Federal Reserve districts on

Chamberlin—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the spre. Only one New York ...ged.

their proper quota for securing the Liberty Loan. In order to make a tentative estimate in this respect, it appeared most equitable to adopt as a basis the banking resources of each district and to assess thereon a pro rata amount to be raised by each such district.

"It was believed wise, as a matter of conservatism, to give figures totaling $2,500,000,000, in addition to those giving the bare $2,000,000,000 of the present loan, since some district might fall below the mark, and that therefore all districts should take as their aim a figure which would provide a safe margin covering such possible shortages.

"All Federal Reserve Banks have reporter to the Treasury Department subscriptions actually received in due form. It was well known, however, that large numbers of banks and trust companies have not yet transmitted the subscriptions secured by them to their Federal Reserve Banks. Therefore, though the figures now available represent in part actual deficiencies of subscriptions in various districts, in part also they reflect delay of banks and trust companies in reporting to the Federal Reserve Banks.

"It will be of interest to the public and those assisting in the work of placing the loan to know the amounts of subscriptions by districts making up the total of $1,300,000,000 announced by Secretary McAdoo on Friday, and to compare these with the tentative statement for each district calculated as above explained."

Mr. Crosby then gives in detail the figures quoted above. Continuing he says:

"In the case of Cleveland and Minneapolis, the figures include subscriptions notified to the Federal Reserve Banks, but which were in transmission at the time the Federal Reserve Banks reported to the Treasury. It is thought timely to give the above figures so that each district should know the measure of effort that must be made in the remaining days of the campaign to secure success. It is evident that the very large individual and collective subscriptions that have been published from time to time have created an impression in the minds of many that the desired result can be attained without the full co-operation of small subscribers. Such is not the case.

"The $2,000,000,000 is so gigantic an amount that the largest possible individual subscriptions are required, and at the same time multitudes of small contributors must fully co-operate. It is impossible to determine the places where special efforts remain to be made unless applications are promptly signed up and handed in to the Federal Reserve Banks. The banks and trust companies that are giving their assistance in collecting subscriptions are strongly urged to send them in immediately and to add daily whatever they receive by way of further subscriptions.

"Recognizing the manifest work of the thousands of agencies now patriotically engaged in the campaign, it remains only to urge that all efforts be continued and even increased in order that the goal may be reached."

Whirlwind Finish Planned.

Thursday, the final full day of the Liberty Loan campaign is Flag Day, and throughout the country arrangements are being made for a joint celebration. Special church services and patriotic rallies are scheduled and banks throughout the country will remain open until midnight to receive subscriptions. In many cities parades are planned. Bells and whistles are to sound the call for Liberty Bonds for ten minutes beginning at noon of Thursday.

Liberty Loan Committees in practically every State and city have mustered their forces for a whirlwind finish in the final drive for the loan. Reports received from numerous cities indicate that thousands of additional volunteers have enlisted for the campaign. Governors and Mayors and bankers, business and professional men, civic, commercial, and women's clubs, unwilling that their State or city shall lag behind in subscriptions, have sent to the Treasury Department reports of their plans for the final drive.

From many parts of the country, especially in the large manufacturing districts, have come reports of the determination of employers who pay salaries on the 15th of the month, to distribute their payrolls on Thursday, June 14, to afford their workers the opportunity to make the first payments on Liberty Loan bonds.

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee has appealed to the employers of the country to thus aid their employes, and many of the greatest commercial and industrial institutions have sent enthusiastic assurances of co-operation. Many banks have made arrangements to have representatives of their Liberty Loan committees at many of the great factories in their respective districts on June 14, so that workers may subscribe for Liberty Bonds. Street meetings arranged by women's organizations and various patriotic and commercial clubs are to be held in many cities. Wherever churches are equipped with chimes, "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and other stirring airs are to be played.

McAdoo Urges Final Efforts.

To the Boy Scouts of the nation Secretary McAdoo tonight addressed a message through the Treasury Department urging them to throw themselves "heart and soul into this work," and to take into their homes a resolution to obtain subscriptions to the Liberty Loan if possible. To the League to Enforce Peace, Mr. McAdoo sent a message reading as follows:

"America has been forced into the conflict now convulsing the world and hopes to bring about these results:

"First, to prevent the destruction of our own great country, and to secure to responsible peoples throughout the world the blessings of self-government.

"Second, to aid in stopping the crimes against civilization which the German autocracy has been perpetrating for three years.

"Third, to bring the world nearer the day when by agreement or a concert of powers peace will be assured to all nations, particularly to democratic nations.

"Every American, native-born or naturalized, should be willing to make every sacrifice to secure these results. Soldiers, supplies, and money, backed by the unconquerable American spirit, can achieve these great objects. We will have the soldiers and the supplies if the people will furnish the money by subscribing to the Liberty Loan, the safest investment in the world. It is the golden opportunity for the achievement of the hope of the civilized world for a permanent peace brought about by a concert of democratic nations."

Morgan Subscription Included in Total.

Guy Emerson of the Publicity Bureau of the New York Liberty Loan Committee, said last night that the $588,000,000 subscribed in the New York Federal Reserve Bank District represented all the subscriptions up to Friday night, including the Morgan subscription of $50,000,000. Some subscriptions have been made since then, and it is probable that New York's allotment of the loan is very nearly subscribed.

Mr. Emerson explained that the committee had fixed upon a subscription of $1,000,000,000 for New York in order to obtain a subscription that would make the loan an assured success. He said that the fact that the New York official subscription was almost in would have no effect upon the activities of the committee, which would continue the work for as large a subscription as possible. He indicated that the smallness of the subscription in some other parts of the country showed the necessity for large subscriptions here.

NEW ENGLAND SHOWS GAINS.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions Now Amount to $136,800,000.

BOSTON, June 10.—New England had subscribed for $136,800,000 of the $300,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds allotted to this section up to last night, according to an announcement made today by the Federal Reserve Bank. This sum represented a gain on Saturday of $12,000,000. A total of 150,817 subscribers contributed to the applications at hand.

Defense Councils in 45 States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — Forty-five of the States have organized Councils of National Defense to co-operate in war work with the national organization, and in several instances the Legislatures have appropriated from $25,000 to $1,000,000 to carry on campaigns. [illegible]

ALL PULL TOGETHER FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Many Agencies, from Boy Scouts to Bankers, Start 5-Day Drive to Get $2,000,000,000.

WARNING BY JACOB H. SCHIFF

Better Pay in Bonds Than in Taxes —Loan Appeals to Small Buyers Where Understood.

Bankers and Boy Scouts, public officials and citizens, men and women, organizations and individuals—all those working to make the 1917 Liberty Loan a triumph of patriotism begin this morning upon the last five days of their work determined to have $2,000,000,000 and more subscribed by Friday night. Reports received yesterday indicated that everything and everybody was being speeded up for the last great effort. No one seemed discouraged; all saw success as an attainable end.

The following telegram was received last night by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Rumson, N. J., June 10.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Answering your telegraphic inquiry as to how subscriptions to the Liberty Loan may be best obtained, may I say, in the words of John Sherman, "The way to resume is to resume." Impress the American people in every possible way that unless they awake from their lethargy and support their Government by promptly covering the needed balance they will not only be shamed before the entire world, but will, moreover, be compelled to pay in largely increased taxes what is not obtained through bond sales, and I am convinced the full two billions will be covered by the end of the week.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

The magnitude of the task to be accomplished has not been ignored by those in charge of floating the loan. The volunteers and the official salesmen of Liberty Bonds faced the fact yesterday that subscriptions to the loan had not come up to expectations and that it would be a heavy task to reach the $2,000,000,000 mark by Friday. This fact, emphasized often in the last few days, was reiterated yesterday by Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee.

A survey of the country made by the Liberty Loan Committee of this district, according to reports received, has revealed that although the United States is fully alive to the meaning of the loan, there has been hesitancy among many who might with small sacrifice buy the bonds. The inquiry has developed that the education of the people is quite complete; that they are talking and thinking in terms of Liberty Bonds, but that many feel that the loan will be a success without their help.

"With the purpose of getting the truth about general conditions, the committee requested information from editors of the country's leading newspapers," said Mr. Emerson. "The replies testify to enthusiasm, to full employment of the symbols and sounds of participation, but they lack the evidence of wholehearted and wholesale subscription. They tell more of results expected than of results achieved.

War Not Felt Yet.

"The apathy is explainable only on the ground that the fact that we are at war has not been carried fully to the minds of the people. There is a refusal to realize the horrors that accompany war, because as yet they form no part of our life. There would be a more generous response if we were in the position of England or France."

Most conspicuous among the workers of the final week will be the Boy Scouts of America, some 300,000 of whom will begin today a nation-wide, house-to-house campaign to sell Liberty bonds. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, predicted yesterday that the Boy Scouts would sell hundreds of millions of bonds.

The work of the Boy Scouts in Manhattan will begin at 8 o'clock today when 500 will assemble in front of the Liberty Loan Headquarters at 50 Wall Street, where Frank A. Vanderlip or Mr. Emerson will give them final instructions for their work.

The Borough of Manhattan has been divided into 100 districts and each district is in charge of a Captain and scouts who will personally visit every home in the district. More than 3,000 boys will work in the borough. The other boroughs of the city have been similarly provided for. At least 12,000 boys will work in the city. The entire country has been divided into seventeen zones with headquarters which will make daily reports to the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts at 200 Fifth Avenue.

Employers continued yesterday to submit plans for their employes by which they might subscribe to the loan. The Merchants' Association issued this announcement to its employes:

"Bonds in denominations of $50, $100, or in larger denominations as desired by members of the staff, will be purchased outright by the association and held for members of the staff until paid for.

"Payments to the association will be 2 per cent. on application and the balance in forty-nine equal weekly installments there after, so that the entire amount will be paid in fifty weeks. The initial payment and the weekly installments will be deducted from salary. At the completion of payment the bonds, with full interest thereon at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, will be delivered."

The Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Schwarzenbach Huber Company, Swift & Co., the Westinghouse Electric Company, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, the American Sugar Refining Company, and the Swan & Finch Company, according to announcement by the Merchants' Association, have agreed to finance subscriptions to the loan by their employes.

Will Help the Red Cross, Too.

The management of the Hotel McAlpin has sought to aid the Red Cross as well as the Liberty Loan. Their plan was outlined as follows:

"We are selling $50 bonds at the rate of $5 per month, and $100 bonds at the rate of $10 per month, with the understanding that each purchaser will be allowed 2 per cent. on his investment. The difference between the 2 per cent. allowed the employes who purchase on the deferred payment plan and the 3½ per cent. collectible by the hotel corporation on its purchase of bonds is to be donated outright to the National Red Cross. By this method the employe knows that he is helping the Government by buying a bond, assisting the Red Cross also by his purchase of a bond, and incidentally buying for himself a gilt-edged security."

The Chinese Merchants' Association of New York, the members of which have pledged subscriptions to the loan amounting to about $50,000, will be the guests of the International Bank at a dinner in the Port Arthur Restaurant tonight, the object of which is to increase subscriptions by Chinese.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which Dr. George F. Kunz is President, announced yesterday that $4,000 of its fund would be invested in Liberty bonds. Corrigan Council, No. 705, K. of C., has voted to subscribe $1,000 to the loan, and has appointed a committee to raise a larger sum.

The Sixteenth Vacation Evening of the Vacation Association will be a Liberty Loan Rally at which Mrs. August Belmont and Willard V. King will encourage the girls of the association to buy Liberty Bonds. The meeting will be on Tuesday evening in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building.

A final drive is being made in the Borough of Queens, it was reported yesterday, to promote subscriptions. George J. Ryan, President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, has sent a letter to every member of the chamber and other employers in which a detailed plan by which they may assist employes in subscribing to the loan is set [illegible]

[illegible] reported yesterday that a canvass of 2,700 homes in the town had revealed only 350 heads of families who could not or would not subscribe.

Baby Bonds for Dinner Favors.

John Muir, the broker, celebrated his seventieth anniversary with a dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, and presented a Liberty Loan Baby Bond to each of his twelve sons and daughters present. Mr. Muir, who is Chairman of the Baby Bond Committee of the loan, left the dinner to address an audience in the American Theatre, where he advised subscriptions to the loan as selfish investments.

The newspapers from which the Liberty Loan Committee of this district gathered the information referred to by Mr. Emerson submitted statements from leading men among their subscribers. Some of the replies follow:

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal: Michael F. Dooley, President National Exchange Bank—"The loan is undoubtedly a popular one, and as soon as people are awakened to its absolute necessity it cannot but result in a most satisfactory outcome. The delay of Congress in the passage of a comprehensive tax bill has undoubtedly been the cause of some hesitation on the part of the many. Were such legislation an accomplished fact, the subscriptions would have been of greater volume and in larger numbers. Notwithstanding this drawback the number of subscriptions is large and every day increasing."

From The Chicago Tribune: George M. Reynolds, Continental and Commercial National Bank—"The loan is growing in popularity every day. While in the long run the major portion of the issue must be taken by large investors, it is encouraging to note the interest shown generally by people of moderate and small means. The history of other nations shows that the first war loan is the hardest to distribute among the people, and that succeeding loans are more readily subscribed for."

Levey Meyer, attorney, who has subscribed for $1,000,000 worth of the bonds for himself—"There is no safer investment on earth. The confidence of the people in the loan is measureless, but many millions don't know what a Government bond is. All that is needed is education. My only comment is that the educational campaign could have advantageously been begun much earlier. I believe the bonds will be fully subscribed for. Failure to place the issue would be worse than a defeat in some major battle."

John G. Shedd, President Marshall Field Company—"The United States is in this war to win. It is absolutely necessary that every man, woman, and child make it an imperative duty of citizenship to support financially the Government in its urgent need for money. It is not philanthropy, it is saving, it is patriotism. The issue being the best in the world, no one need hesitate."

Detroit's Proud Feat.

From The Detroit Free Press: William J. Gray, First Vice President, First and Old Detroit National Bank—"Detroit's response to the loan by oversubscribing its quota of bonds in the first week of the sale shows that bonds are popular and reports demonstrate that all classes of people are buying them."

William G. Mahon, President Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes—"The Liberty Loan Bond sale is the greatest thing ever undertaken by the Government, and the sale shows that people of every class are firmly back of the Government in the present crisis."

From The Dayton (Ohio) Journal: Fred Ryke Kumler, Department Store—"There is no doubt of the popularity of the loan providing every publicity agency is used to bring it before the people."

Chris Kline, Labor Leader—"At last the working man's chance to assist in Government affairs has arrived. We are doing our share."

From The Cincinnati Times: T. J. Davis, Banker and Head of Local Committees—"The total is satisfactory and covers a wide range of investors."

From The Milwaukee Sentinel—"Almost 10,000 subscriptions obtained here according to estimate by the committee tonight. Milwaukee, allotted $14,000,000, is bending all its efforts to get an oversubscription. Banking men are frank in stating that the beginning was not auspicious but today Milwaukeeans are responding with the rest of the country."

W. O. Lombard, President of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association. —"The loan was not popular to begin with, but today it is."

From The Omaha World-Herald: W. D. McHugh, Attorney—"The response from the common people who are able to buy bonds to a limited extent is the most interesting and inspiring phase of the Liberty Loan campaign."

From The Minneapolis Tribune: E. J. Cooper, Campaign Manager.—"Co-operation learned from a former campaign aided all classes to make the loan wonderfully popular here before any other city started."

From The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.—"St. Paul business men offering their opinion on the Liberty Loan bond issue unanimously agree that it is a wonderful success for the entire country, and especially St. Paul."

From The Daily News in St. Paul: E. H. Bailey, President, First National Bank—"The proof of the popularity of the loan lies in the number of subscriptions received here. Twenty-five thousand persons of all classes have participated. I hope and believe the loan oversubscribed."

Popular When Understood.

From the Liberty Loan Committee of San Francisco: Allen L. Chickering, attorney—"The Liberty Loan is a popular loan and meets public favor as rapidly as the people understand its purpose."

John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner—"There is no question that labor has responded to the call of the Liberty Loan. It needs only to be explained to the people."

A. C. Kains, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.—"No question as to the popularity of the Liberty Loan. The only obstacle to overcome is not apathy, but in many cases the lack of intelligent understanding of the loan."

From The Los Angeles Times: Stoddard Joss, President of the First National Bank—"Situation very well in hand. Last two or three days have seen marked interest in loan. Everything looks propitious for a total subscription of at least $20,000,000 for Southern California."

Thomas Fennessy, Labor Leader—"Organized labor is behind the Liberty Loan to a man. Every man holding a card will buy at least one bond."

From The Oregonian, of Portland: Emery Olmstead, Vice President, Northwestern National Bank—"It will be a popular loan if by that is meant the number of individual subscribers. Small subscribers are doing well. People who can afford large subscriptions not doing their share."

George L. Baker, Mayor-elect—"Loan will be popular. People rapidly learning of its advantages and necessity of responding promptly. Oregon has raised less than half its quota in funds. Most subscriptions are in denominations of $50, $100, and up to $2,000. Less than twenty-five individual subscriptions over $5,000 in State. Bankers complain rich people not subscribing. Poor people apparently doing their bit."

From The Spokesman Review, Spokane, Wash.: Herbert Witherspoon, Banker—"Three thousand individuals in Spokane have subscribed to the Liberty Loan to date. We need and will secure 5,000."

From The Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Va.: W. T. Dabney, Chamber of Commerce—"Richmond is subscribing to the Liberty Loan absolutely on the basis of its investment value, and there is no question of it being considered here as a charity movement or anything near it. People realize their action is supporting the Government."

From The Times-Picayune of New Orleans: W. R. Irby, President Canal Bank and Trust Company—"Liberty loan has developed to be very popular. The people are coming forward freely and voluntarily, and are very generous in subscriptions and evidencing a spirit to do as much as they can to help."

Colonel W. C. Defour, Attorney for State Loan Bank—"The loan will be popular in every sense of the word. New Orleans bankers have done splendid work in creating interest, and the people are responding heartily."

From The Commercial Appeal, Memphis: H. Brinkley Snowden, Vice President, Bank of Commerce—"Although the people haven't yet realized the seriousness of the war, they are buying bonds in big numbers; in fact, everybody is buying."

D. S. Weaver, President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange—"The bonds are popular with everybody. I am impressed with the large number of people of small means who are investing in the bonds."

R. W. Woolley, Director of Publicity for the Liberty Loan, yesterday issued a statement in the name of the Treasury Department thanking the newspapares for promoting the loan.

Noisy Harbor Every Noon.

The Liberty Loan Committee yesterday requested the members of the New York Boat Owners' Association to have the whistles on all steam vessels in the harbor blown for a period of three minutes each day, beginning at noon, until Friday. The whistles, it is thought, will insistently advertise the loan to thousands.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, announced last night that the results of the work of the Welfare League of his department in promoting the Liberty Loan had been more than satisfactory, a total of $101,000 in subscriptions having been obtained from men in the Federal service, from laborers up to the Surveyor himself.

Dr. William L. Saunder, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, subscribed for $20,000 worth of Liberty Loan bonds at a public sale conducted by Mayor W. L. Smalley in North Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday night, and H. M. Fisher, another resident, subscribed $17,000, which brings the total realized at three public sales in Plainfield up to $76,000.

Subscriptions for bonds made on blanks from the Rotogravure Section of THE TIMES were:

Previously reported.....$2,258,050
Reported yesterday:
Through Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis—
Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, Aberdeen, S. D..... 15,000

A Liberty Loan meeting will be held at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th Street, tomorrow night. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. August Belmont, and Miss Mary Artin will speak. Mrs. Israel Interberg, President of the association, will preside. Two representatives of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee will sell bonds at the meeting. Sophie Breslau of the Metropolitan Opera Company has promised to sing.

TO URGE FREIGHT INCREASE.

Railroad Officials Start for Washington to Attend Hearing.

A delegation of railroad officials left New York last night for Washington to take part in the final argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the railroads of the country for a 15 per cent. freight rate increase. They expressed the opinion that the Eastern roads enjoyed the best prospects of getting the increase, and pointed out that the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first four months of 1917, made public in Washington Saturday, while it shows that all the roads of the country combined made more money in the first four months of 1917 than in the same period of 1916, this was not true of the Eastern roads considered by themselves.

While the Western roads showed for the first four months an increase over the period for the banner year of 1916, and, it is understood, will make a like showing when the May reports are in, the Eastern roads had a different experience. Their revenues for the four months increased $31,000,000 over the same period of 1916, but their expenses showed an increase of $64,000,000. The Southern roads had an increase in revenue for the four months of $19,000,000, while the expenses increased $15,500,000, leaving a margin of progress.

A statement issued last night by a spokesman for the railroad executives said:

"Western and Southern railroads are still making very satisfactory earnings statements, and they are not likely to show the effects of the rise in wages and materials for several months.

"The three large Eastern railroad systems—the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio—show the trend of Eastern railroad business. For the first four months of the current year their traffic increased so that operating revenues were $30,500,000 larger than a year ago. But $37,800,000 increased cost of wages, fuel, and materials absorbed all of this and $19,500,000 more. Other deductions from the income of these three systems reduced their operating income for the four months from $65,850,000 in 1916 to $40,780,000 in 1917, a loss of $25,000,000, or 38 per cent. for the period."

The roads of all sections have filed tariffs with the commission based on a 15 per cent. increase, and the commission has suspended them until July 1. Before July 1, the commission is expected to allow the increase in whole or in part, or to make a further suspension for an additional hearing.

OSTEND PORT ABANDONED.

All Large Shipping Removed, Says British Admiralty Report.

LONDON, June 10.—An Admiralty official statement issued tonight reads:

"The Vice Admiral at Dover reports that the latest reconnoissance of Ostend shows that all large shipping has been removed from that harbor. Two destroyers lately reported as being towed to Zeebrugge are probably those damaged during the bombardment, which have been removed from the basin. The harbor presents a deserted appearance."

PAMPHLET ARRAIGNS GERMAN AUTOCRACY

President's War Address Amplified and Illuminated in an Official Publication.

EXPLAINS THE WAR'S CAUSES

Says Prussian Gospel Makes War Lowest Stratum of Hell, Worked Out With Scientific Precision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — President Wilson's indictment of the German autocracy, embodied in his war address of April 2, is amplified and illuminated in a pamphlet issued tonight by the Committee on Public Information under the title "War Message and Facts Behind It." As explained in a sub-title, the pamphlet contains annotations "giving the leading facts on which the rupture with Germany was developed, the issues in international law, and contrasting the spirit of Prussianism and Americanism."

The pamphlet is issued for the Committee on Public Information by Guy Stanton Ford, Director of the Division of Civic and Educational Co-operation, who says in a foreword that "the plan and much of the work are due to Professor William Stearns Davis of the history department of the University of Minnesota," who was "very materially assisted by his colleague, Professor C. D. Allin, and Dr. William Anderson."

The National Board for Historical Service assisted the Committee on Public Information in editing the manuscript. It is explained in the foreword that "many of the facts are very familiar to most Americans, but the effort has been to bring together in one place the chief lines of evidence which made Mr. Wilson say that he felt it his duty to urge Congress to declare the recent course of the German Government to be, in fact, nothing less than war against the United States.'"

The annotations are so many and so much in detail that the President's war address is extended into a pamphlet of twelve large printed pages. None of the information contained is new, as no secret documents have been used, but Professor Davis and his collaborators have marshaled their facts in a way to bring out strikingly the reasons for each utterance of the President that constituted an accusation against the Imperial German Government.

Among the most impressive showings is that contained in the footnote explanatory of the President's statement that "one of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of Government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries, and our commerce."

The footnote applying to this quotation contains an excerpt from the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives in reporting the war resolution, this excerpt giving a list of the plots and outrages undertaken by German agents in the United States prior to the entrance of this Government into the war.

"What," ask the compilers of the pamphlet, "would the German people say of America if our Government hired assassins to murder Kaiser Wilhelm or von Hindenburg?"

With reference to a statement by the President in his address that we would conduct the war in the observance of fair play, the pamphlet contains the following notes:

"'Fair play' has small part in the Prussian military usage, however. See German War Code, Introduction, Paragraph 3, authorized translation, Page 52:

'A war, conducted with energy cannot be directed merely against the combatants of the enemy State and the positions which they occupy, but will in like manner seek to destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the latter. Humanitarian claims, such as the protection of men and their goods, can only be taken into consideration in so far as the nature and object of the war permits.'

"After quoting Clausewitz, 'the Prussian military authority and oft-quoted oracle,' on the desirability of crushing a hostile country by requisitions and other means, the pamphlet has this note:

"By the Prussian gospel not merely is war inevitably 'hell' but it is to be made deliberately the lowest stratum of hell, and the means of rendering it such are to be worked out with scientific precision."

In his war address President Wilson said that those noncombatant men, women, and children whose lives were wantonly sacrificed by German submarines were engaged in pursuits which had been deemed innocent and legitimate always, "even in the darkest periods of modern history." Commenting on this, the compilers of the pamphlet say:

"Mr. Wilson could have gone further back than 'modern history.' Even in the most troubled period of the Middle Ages there was consistent effort to spare the lives of nonbelligerents.

"Contrast also with the German usages this American instance:

"'On May 12, 1898, Admiral Sampson with the American fleet appeared before San Juan, P. R., and conducted a reconnoissance in force to see if Cervera's squadron was in the port, but he did not "subject the city to a regular bombardment" because that would have required due notice for the removal of the women, children, and the sick. He did this notwithstanding the fact that a sudden attack, well driven home, would probably have given him the city. In the attack on the forts alone, which he actually made, his ship Captains were carefully charged to avoid hitting the Spanish military hospital. (See H. Doc. No. 12, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, Page 868.)

"'No one certainly has ever accused the American Navy of "hitting soft" or of being unwilling to wage the most strenuous kind of honorable warfare.'"

DUTCH CARGO SHIPS LEAVE FOR AMERICA

First Freight Vessels to Sail from Holland in Three Months.

AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN

London Permits Departures If Ships Stop at Halifax or Obtain Credentials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, June 8.—The steamships Amsteldyk and Beukeldyk of the Holland-America Line sailed this morning for America. These vessels were the first ships to leave with cargoes in the last four months, or since the commencement of the ruthless submarine campaign. They are also the first cargoes to sail under the new arrangements made with the British Government and the concessions granted to the Dutch Government. England has now arranged that outwardbound Dutch ships leaving under the Overseas Trust conditions, can call at Halifax or alternatively that ships will not be interfered with if provided with manifests approved by the Allies.

Under the new arrangements the resumed overseas trade has within the last weeks resumed an activity which has been unknown for months. Dozens of grain ships arrive weekly, and dozens depart in ballast for the purpose of bringing grain. Thousands of tons of cargoes for America have been lying at Rotterdam, congesting the warehouses, unable to be shipped largely because of the difficulties Germany placed in the way of Holland for overseas trade, and these were really the first ships to sail with cargoes. The cargo of the Amsteldyk consists mainly of sugar beet seed which was unloaded from the Noordam just before she sailed May 15. Otherwise the cargoes are miscellaneous. The American Legation at The Hague has been especially active in making arrangements and obtaining concessions for the shipment of these goods. THE TIMES correspondent learns, however, from a competent source that great anxiety and uncertainty reigns in Rotterdam shipping circles and even at the Holland-America Line as to whether Germany will consider all cargoes bound for America contraband.

The representatives of Dutch fishing interests who went recently to Berlin to protest against the ruthless treatment of fishing vessels and crews obtained a few minor conditions. The fishing area will be widened and the German Government has agreed to investigate the case of every ship sunk by a commission composed of German and Dutch authorities, provided the Dutch Government agrees. The German Government also agreed to abide by the most recent contract so far as the delivery and price of fish are concerned.

The semi-official Nieuwe Courant asks if the question of the disgraceful torpedoing of seven Dutch vessels on Feb. 22 is ever to be settled and if Holland is to receive compensation or even apologies. April 7 Foreign Minister Louden said he hoped to be able to speak more definitely in a few days. The paper points out that since then two months have elapsed, and asked if Dutch ships should really continue the policy of neutral merchantmen and obey the orders of German submarines, only to be torpedoed.

LIPTON HOST TO AMERICANS.

Entertains Chicago Red Cross Unit at His Country Place.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Thomas Lipton entertained at his country place this afternoon the Chicago Red Cross unit of thirty surgeons and sixty-five nurses. Among the other guests were Professor Richard P. Strong of Harvard and the Italian bactericlogist, Dr. Castellani, both of whom were associated with Sir Thomas in combating the typhus plague in Serbia.

One of the features was an entertainment by theatrical artists, who sang American patriotic songs. Refreshments were served in a tent, and there was speechmaking.

Sir Thomas said that Professor Strong and his co-workers had cleaned up Serbia after an epidemic which cost 150,000 lives and delayed military operations for six months. He paid high tribute to the late Dr. James F. Donnelly of New York, who died while fighting typhus.

Dr. Strong spoke highly of the work inaugurated by Sir Thomas in Serbia, and expressed appreciation for the aid given to the American Red Cross there. Major Collins spoke for the unit and Major Besley in behalf of Chicago. The party's return to their hotel in a long procession of motors, waving American flags, attracted much attention along the way.

PERSHING AT ASTOR'S HOME.

American General Later Attends Reception at James Dunning's Home.

LONDON, June 10.—Major Gen. Pershing and staff spent Sunday at Castle Hever with Lord Astor, and, with other officers, attended a reception in the evening at the residence of James Dunning, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

The American soldiers spent the day on the Thames on an excursion arranged by the committee.

Give French Women the Vote as Their Right, Says Viviani

PARIS, June 10.—M. Viviani, the Minister of Justice, Speaking at a meeting of the French Women's Suffrage Union today, expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the men of the present generation to concede equal rights to women, and, above all, the vote.

After telling of the cordial reception extended to him by the women of the United States, which, he said, was also extended to the women of France, he concluded by exhorting French women not to let themselves become wearied, but to hold out to the end.

REBUKES MISS JANE ADDAMS

Pacifist Address Stirs Chief Justice Carter to Protest.

CHICAGO, Jun 10.—Profound silence followed an address by Miss Jane Addams on "Pacifism and Patriotism in Time of War" at the First Congregational Church, Evanston, today. Finally Orrin N. Carter, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court and a member of the class, jumped to his feet.

"I have been a life-long friend of Miss Addams," Justice Carter said. "I have agreed with her on most questions in the past—"

"That sounds as if you were going to break with me," interrupted Miss Addams, laughing.

"I am going to break," the Justice retorted. "I think anything that may tend to cast doubt on the justice of our cause in the present war is very unfortunate. No pacifist measures, in my opinion, should be taken until the war is over."

In her address Miss Addams said:

"The feeling of German-born American citizens should have been considered before war was declared. The United States owes too much to the people of all nations who have come here to till her broad prairies to allow the women and children of any nation to starve. The United States should tell her allies she is not in this war for the purpose of starving women and children. Opposition to the war is not necessarily cowardice."

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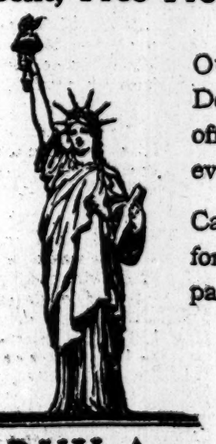

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MINES AT MESSINES MADE GREAT HAVOC

Huge Craters Torn in the Earth, Burying Whole Companies of Germans.

ERUPTIONS LIKE VOLCANOES

But Enemy Fighters In Rear Lines Gave Advancing British a Stiff Fight.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 10.—When the metal disks were pressed by the tunneling officers last Thursday south of Ypres the sound of thousands of British cheering with the wild madness of enthusiasm could be heard even above the deafening uproar of the explosions. Then waves of riflemen ran forward around the vast craters that had been flung open and across the first line of German trenches, frightfully upheaved and shattered. There were not many living Germans here and they were dazed by the shock and terror of the mines and made no kind of a fight.

Beyond them was a strong place known as Dam Strasse, a street of concrete houses built of great blocks of concrete six feet thick and so enormously solid that not even the heavy shell bursts could do much damage to them. This position had given great anxiety to the British officers who knew its strength, but as it happened the violence of the shell fire was so amazing that many of these blockhouses were blown in and the garrison of Dam Strasse was utterly cowed so that they were captured by the hundreds.

The riflemen pressed forward into the frightful chaos of the country with charred tree-trunks, upturned trenches, rubbish heaps which had been German strong points, and a litter of machine guns, twisted wire, bomb stores, and dead bodies. The first check came outside the ruin of an estaminet, in which a party of Germans with machine guns and rifles were determined to sell their lives dearly. They poured fire into the British, who suffered a good many casualties here, but would not be balked, whatever the cost. They took what cover they could and used their rifles to riddle the place with shot. One by one the Germans fell and their fire slackened. Then the British charged the ruins and captured all those who still remained alive.

Fresh waves of men came up and went forward into Ravine Wood, with its tattered trunks and litter of broken branches. There was another fight, very fierce and bloody, between some South Country troops and German soldiers of the Thirty-fifth Division who attempted a strong counterattack. The Englishmen had their bayonets fixed, and at a word from the officers they made a quick, grim dash at the Germans advancing upon them through Dead Wood with their bayonets ready also. So that morning sun gleamed upon all this steel. The bayonets crossed. The men of Kent went through the enemy, thrusting and stabbing, but though they saw red in that hour, they gave quarter to the men who dropped their rifles and cried "Kamerad."

Twenty-five prisoners were taken in that encounter and over 800 prisoners were taken between the mound and Ravine Wood before the day was done, with a great store of booty, including eight mortars and nearly thirty machine guns, though many more lie buried in this ground, and two searchlights and sacks of letters from German soldiers to their homes.

Tanks Do Their Share.

The enemy's losses hereabout were very heavy. An officer taken prisoner said his own company had been reduced to thirty men before the battle began, owing to the bombardment. Many of their batteries were knocked out and the gunners lie dead before them.

Several tanks came up to share in the fighting and climbed over all this broken ground, but did not find much work to do, as the strong parts had been knocked out. All along the battle line these brown beasts were nosing about, crawling through the slough, pitching and tossing over the cratered earth and rearing their long snouts over sandbag barricades. Their pilots and crews were out for any kind of adventure over any kind of ground. They did not have many casualties and would have been more successful if the infantry had wanted more help from them, but the guns had done most of the work beforehand.

The completeness of this victory, the march through of the troops, and the utter despair of the German troops were due in an overwhelming way to the guns and the gunners who served them. It is only right and just that the highest tribute should be paid to these men, who worked day and night for nearly a fortnight under an intense strain and infernal noise, without sleep enough to relieve the nerve rack, and always in danger of death. The gunner officers are hoarse with shouting under fire.

They were for the moment hollowed with bodily and mental exhaustion. The ammunition carriers worked themselves stiff in order to feed the guns. They used up an incredible number of shells. The gunners of one division alone fired 180,000 shells with their field batteries and over 46,000 with their heavies. On the same scale has been the ammunition expenditure of all the other groups of guns.

Germans Want War Ended.

All the prisoners were extraordinarily ignorant of the feeling of hatred they had aroused against them in the world and expected they should be admired for the way they fought. But they want the war to end quickly, and the rank and file do not mind very much whether it ends by a German victory or a German defeat so that it ends somehow.

Walking today by Wytschaete Wood and standing on the lips of those mine craters which cast up masses of earth and fire on the morning of June 7, I could understand the desire of the German soldiers to see an end to this kind of warfare somehow and anyhow, for it is still a marvel to me that any human beings, still less, 6,000 of them, should have remained alive to be taken prisoner out of this tortured earth, where every yard was plowed and swept by shellfire.

I walked today through the old German trenches. They are horribly smashed, so that only bits of trench and a few traverses here and there and concrete emplacements, knocked sideways above the closed entrances of deep tunnels and dugouts, remained among the shell craters. Some bodies of German soldiers lie amid this vast midden of war, their dead faces as gray as their tunics—but not many of them.

Most of those killed were buried as they died, buried under the masses of earth flung up by exploding shells, buried in their tunnels, which fell in upon them as they crouched under the drumfire of the British guns hiding deep in those subterranean chambers, buried by the wild upheaval of mines which opened the earth beneath them with yawning chasms a hundred yards wide and sixty feet deep.

Bits of tunics, bits of rifles, rags and tatters of equipment, weapons and human flesh lie in holes and pools, protruding from rubbish heaps of the chaotic earth ravaged by British gunfire. Looking down into the mine craters, the vast Peckham crater or that by Maedelstede Farm where the primitive blue clay had been flung up above the topmost strata, I agreed with that German officer who came back dazed as a prisoner, and said:

"This is more than human nature itself can suffer."

One human being, shattered in nerves and half senseless, was dragging himself back after Hill 60 had been mined, and he said he had seen only two men of his company after the great explosion. All others had been hurled skyhigh by the flames and gases or buried in the fall of the earth.

How the Mines Were Sprung.

This mining under the German lines had been carried on for a year or more by a number of tunneling companies from Australia, New Zealand, and the British mining districts. It is hard, dangerous toil, for the enemy does countermining, and there were frightful moments when the men, who heard the working of picks very close to them, had to be rushed out lest they should be blown into the next world. Their own work was done quickly lest the enemy should discover the secret of these borings beneath their lines before the ammonal with which they were packed detonated.

On the morning of the battle it was in the darkness that the miners relieved each other lest enemy aircraft or eyes that always stared down from the ridges should see and suspect. On the night of June 7 the Australian tunnelers, who had waited for the moment when their year's work would be accomplished by the touch of a little spring on a metal plate from which an electric wire ran to a mine shaft below Hill 60, assembled in a dugout not far away. They waited for that moment at dawn with nerves strung tensely, deeply excited, though very quiet, at this frightful expectation. They knew exactly the explosive power of those tons of ammonal they packed under the enemy's position. There was always the risk of misadventure, the appalling risk of failure, because it is tricky business, this work of a man-made earthquake.

The metal disk was touched. In just one tick of time there was the noise of earth in travail, the rending, rushing noise breaking out into a vast roar, as though a cliff were falling down a precipice.

Every now and then they looked at their wrist watches. The minutes skipped by, hours dragged. A tall officer there stared at a metal disk with a pointer. He had but to stretch out his hand to tear the earth to pieces, but it was still too soon. At a few minutes to 3 the men who had talking were silent. The tall officer had a strained look on his face. There was a great hush in that dugout near Hill 60. The spell of silence was broken at ten minutes past 3.

"Fire!" said the officer.

Hill 60 in Eruption.

The frightful tremor made all the ground rock as if an earthquake had happened. Hill 60 opened and let forth a great eruption of flaming clods. Some English troops took Hill 60 after this explosion, which flung some of them to the ground as they rose at the signal of attack. From craters they dragged that dazed and terror-stricken officer who had lost all his company after that vibration of an electric wire in contact with hellish forces.

Further forward, below Mount Sorrel and Armagh Wood, groups of Württembergers and Jaegers rose from holes in the stricken earth and held up trembling hands asking for mercy. They still shook with terror of the mines. Not many of them showed any will to fight. Some of them had to be searched for below ground, cowering in dark pits which had been good deep dugouts and observation posts with heavy concrete protection. Now all were smashed like those I saw today by Wytschaete Wood.

Just south of these men, astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, a number of London troops were fighting forward to the ruins of a famous white château south of the canal on the west of Hollebeke. It was the Château Matthieu, a noble mansion, with a park in which a stream flowed from a lake to the canal and with fine stables south of the lake, surrounded by woods. For more than a year only the ruins of the château stood, and the wood was like all these woods of war—lopped and torn by shellfire, with black dead limbs.

Some of the London men were having a hard fight north of the canal in the face of machine gun fire, sweeping them from two triangular spoil banks, as they are called, where the earth from the canal sides has been stacked, forming strong points for the enemy above their tunneled defenses. They took one of these heaps of earth with eighty prisoners, but fell back from the other, holding the canal bank opposite the white château, where their comrades, London men all, were fighting heavily.

The Germans here did not yield without desperate resistance. A company and a half of men held the ruins of the château and flung out bombs to keep the assaulting troops at bay. A gallant platoon crept around the château walls, hurled bombs over these bits of brickwork, and after some time of this fighting the enemy hoisted the white flag of surrender and sixty prisoners, the survivors of this garrison, were taken.

The Londoners still had a hard way to go across the stream from the lake, twenty feet broad at points, and past the stables and through the old stumps of the wood, but they kept to the time table of battle and added 450 prisoners to the great captures of the day. It was a historic day in the record of the London men, who have fought with such glorious valor since they first came out to France.

SAYS REVOLT AVERTED CZAR'S PEACE BY 2 DAYS

CHRISTIANIA, June 10.—Prince Peter Kropotkin, the Russian Socialist leader, who has been in exile in England for many years and was invited to return home by the revolutionary Government, has arrived in Christiania on his way from London to Petrograd. He issued a statement today to the Norwegian press warning "all true friends of peace" against any attempt to hinder Germany's defeat.

"Such fantastic dreams as German domination from Berlin to Bagdad must be given up," he said. "France must have Alsace and Lorraine. The independence of Poland must be assured. Until that is done Russia must and will fight for victory."

Discussing the military situation in Russia, the Prince said there was no question that the outlook was better than it would have been had the old régime remained.

"The revolution came just in the nick of time to prevent the disgrace of a separate peace," he said. "Negotiations between the old régime and the Germans had been virtually completed, and the old régime planned to sign a separate peace agreement two days later."

Prince Kropotkin will be met at Torsky. After spending a few days in Petrograd he will go to Moscow, his birthplace.

RUSSIAN PAPER LAUDS WILSON NOTE

Says a Copy Must Be Given to Every Soldier, Workman, and Peasant.

BRITISH ENVOY WARNS

Ambassador Tells the People They Will Have to Fight Germany to Keep Freedom.

PETROGRAD, June 10.—President Wilson's note to Russia, dealing with the aims of the United States in the war, is published today by all the morning newspapers. The Novoe Vremya, however, is the only journal which comments editorially on it.

"Its air," says The Novoe Vremya, "is to meet the artfulness with which Germany has sought to ensnare Russian public opinion. The American President realizes the source of the desperate agitation which has been made in Russia and other countries under the banner of social demacracy and false pacifism. A copy (of the note) must be given to every soldier, workman, and peasant.

"It must open the eyes of every one whose brain is not warped by the stupid and criminal stories that the war was started by capitalists for their own benefit. The Russian democracy will be able to see the difference between the straightforward words of the American democracy and the crude lies by which the servants of the German Emperor are trying to deceive the world."

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, addressing a great meeting last night held under the auspices of the Russo-British Society, said he had constantly tried to impress on former Emperor Nicholas that in the twentieth century an irresponsible autocracy was an anachronism which could not endure. Russia, the Ambassador said, had captured the bastile of autocracy by assault in a single week and must consolidate the new won freedom.

"If you would keep it," Sir George ocntinued, "not only must you defend it against attacks of the enemy but also drive him from the national territory, in order that your brothers in those occupied provinces may enjoy the same measure of freedom as yourselves. You ennot yoni to reap the harvest of your revolution the democracies of France and Great Britain have been holding or driving back the main forces of the Germans and shedding their blood not only in defense of their national patrimony but to safeguard the new-born liberties of Russia.

"Had they not done so, had the Germans not transferred westward large bodies of troops who had been concentrated on your front, it might have gone hard with free Russia.

"We look for you now to help relieve the constant pressure on our front by yourselves taking the offensive and thus bring the war to a speedy end and secure to the world the blessings of a permanent peace."

The Ambassador uttered a warning against what he termed the utopian fallacy that these ends were attainable by fraternizing with the German democracy, which he declared from the outset had identified itself wholeheartedly with the imperialistic aims and annexationist policy of the Government, and would never rise against the Hohenzollerns until it had been taught by military pressure and the effects of the blockade that the sufferings endured and the defeat awaiting Germany were the direct consequences of its aggressive military régime. After enlarging on this theme Sir George continued:

"Do not believe the tales with which the German agents would poison your minds against your allies. Do you suppose that if we were fighting for capitalistic or imperialistic aims that 5,000,000 men of the British race would have volunteered for active service; that millions of workingmen and women would be working overtime in factories to keep the British and Russian armies supplied with shells and guns? We are not fighting for imperialistic aims. We are fighting for the four great principles of liberty, nationality, reparation, and permanent peace. There is nothing in our policy incongruous with the policy of no annexations or indemnities if those words are rightly interpreted.

"Our reply to the Russian note shows how anxious we are to act in complete harmony with the Provisional Government. Our first task, however, must be to beat the enemy, for if we fail to do that we shall not have a voice in the final settlement and shall have to accept such terms of peace as Germany is pleased to impose, including the incorporation of Russian territory in the German Empire."

COUNCIL ANSWERS CRITICS.

Gives Its Reasons for Joining the Provisional Government.

PETROGRAD, June 10.—The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued a statement regarding the entry of their delegates into the Provisional Government, with the view of meeting certain criticism of their action. The statement says:

"First—Socialist Ministers were sent into the Government by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates with the definite mandate to secure a general peace by agreement between the nations, and not to prolong an imperialistic war in the name of the liberation of nations.

"Second—Socialist participation in the Government does not mean a cessation of the struggle of the classes, but, on the contrary, its prolongation by political powers. It was for this reason that the entry of Socialists into the Ministry with representatives of the Bourgeoisie parties was impossible until some of the enemies of the Russian proletariat were interned and others were removed from power by the movement of the revolutionary masses the 2d and 3d of May.

"Third—The participation of the Socialists in the Government is being carried out by conditions of the most complete liberty being enjoyed by the proletariat and the army, this liberty being entirely unaffected by martial law, political censorship, or other restrictions. Organized control by the working classes of their representatives is effective enough.

"Fourth—The entry of its representatives into the Government does not mean for the Russian proletariat the weakening of the bonds uniting it with Socialists of all countries who are struggling against imperialism, but, on the contrary, the strengthening of these bonds by a more intense common struggle for a general peace."

MAY COERCE KRONSTADT.

Government Officials Recalled—Peasants for Republic.

PETROGRAD, June 10.—The Provisional Government has recalled from Kronstadt all officials of the Department of Control and the Ministry of Justice and some of the officials of other offices. This is interpreted as a preliminary to the stern measures that have been threatened by the Government. Officials of the Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs have not yet been recalled.

The Congress of Peasants' Delegates of All Russia has joined in the movement for the establishment of a republic in Russia. It has adopted a resolution in favor of a federal republic on democratic lines.

Peasants Seize Ex-Czar's Property.

PETROGRAD, June 10.—The peasants in the village of Lisino, in the Tsarskoe Selo district, have expropriated the hunting preserve and lodge of the former Emperor Nicholas, according to the Bourse Gazette.

NO PEACE HOPE FROM STOCKHOLM

Continued from Page 1.

tion that a conference between the German and French delegations could be arranged.

Regarding America's declaration of war, Mr. Stauning said:

"America's publication of her war aims is a vain act. Her war, too, is only the war of capitalism and will delay peace instead of hastening it."

Alluding to the Russian revolution, he said:

"The Czar's despotism has made room for a democratic Government which, however, is willing to adhere to the alliances and contracts entered into by the Czar's Government and will go with the Entente to the end of the war. Of course, I know little concerning interior conditions in Russia. The only thing that is certain is that the revolution follows more and more the lead of the Left. But the Government understands how to handle the people with diplomatic wisdom. Now and then it makes sacrifices to divert aggressive minds. Such was the downfall of Miliukoff, and I fear that the Provisional Government will have to make more sacrifices of that kind. Still, I don't believe in the possibility of a separate peace until the present Government is overthrown and a proletarian Cabinet takes its place and sends peace delegates to Germany."

Mr. Stauning does not believe that the Stockholm conference will itself bring the war to an end, but he is convinced that it will pave the way to peace. Nor does he believe that affairs at Stockholm are yet in such a stage that any Government would follow the way shown it by the Socialist conference. The purpose of this conference, he says, is merely to reconstruct the international organization, one aim of which is to erect barriers against militarism and capitalism in the future.

GERMAN 'PEACE OFFER' THREATENED RUSSIA

Declared That Its Rejection Would Mean Extension of Berlin's Military Objects.

LONDON, June 10.—It was after General Dragomiroff had curtly rejected the peace proposals made to him by German military emissaries about the middle of May, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, that the German Commander in Chief on the Russian front sent wireless messages to all Russian troops proposing an armistice, by which, as he naïvely suggested, Russo-German military operations could be suspended without Russia's defection from her allies.

The German commander declared in his message that his country, with her allies, was ready to meet the frequently expressed desire of the Russian soldiers' delegates and end the bloodshed by concluding a peace honorable to both sides, thereby re-establishing the former neighborly relations and giving economic support to Russia. The message invited Russia to send plenipotentiaries if she wished to know the German conditions, but at the same time to abstain from demanding the publication of these conditions so long as she considered herself bound by the secret treaties made by former Governments for the purpose of "destroying Germany and her allies."

The message then specified the objects for which Germany's enemies were declared to be fighting. These were said to include the possession of the German colonies, Alsace and Lorraine, Trieste, Constantinople, the partition of Asia Minor, and the levying of a heavy indemnity upon the Central Powers.

The radiogram closed by affirming Germany's continued ability to fight on all fronts, instancing previous simultaneous operations in Volhynia, Rumania, on the Isonzo and the Somme. Consequently, it was declared, she need not denude the eastern front of troops, and threatened that if the Central Powers were forced to continue the war with the consequent vast military outlay their military objects inevitably would become more extensive.

VIENNA DENIES PEACE OFFER.

Says No Army Deputation Has Been Sent to Russia.

AMSTERDAM, June 10, (via London.)—A semi-official dispatch from Vienna denies the Petrograd report of an Austro-Hungarian Army deputation being sent to Petrograd to talk peace conditions with the Russians. No such deputation from the Austro-Hungarian Armies has even crossed the Russian frontier, it is asserted.

BERLIN, June 10, (via London.)—Commenting on the extraordinary report in The London Times that a peace deputation of Austrian officers has reached Petrograd, the Lokal Anzeiger says that this story in its present shape sounds incredible and must be regarded with great suspicion on account of its source. At any rate, the German paper remarks, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates will hardly permit The Times correspondent to dictate to it how to handle the situation even if there is any truth in the report.

REITERATES PEACE HOPES.

Emperor Charles Promises Suffrage Extension to Hungarians.

AMSTERDAM, June 10.—A Budapest dispatch says that Emperor Charles has taken occasion again to assure the Hungarian people that he is in favor of an early peace, as well as wide reform of the suffrage.

On Friday an enormous crowd, estimated at 100,000 persons, marched to the Burgomaster's Office at Budapest, where Deputy Vasconyi gave the Burgomaster an address to be delivered to Premier Esterhazy, urging the adoption of the secret vote and an enlarged franchise. The Burgomaster presented the address yesterday.

The Emperor replied that, true to his promise, he would see that the suffrage reform was carried out and would utilize the first occasion to conclude an honorable peace.

MESSINES BATTLE GIVES BRITISH HILL

Continued from Page 1.

was to inflict great loss upon the enemy. If the usual computations as to casualties held good in this batle, the taking of more than 7,000 prisoners meant a total of killed or wounded four or five times greater—30,000 or more.

One of the most gratifying features of this latest victory was the secret of the vast mining operations, which had been in progress for nearly two years, some vast stores of explosives having been in a firing position for fully twelve months.

British Shortened Line.

Any further counterattacks the Germans may attempt will prove costly for them, for the British in wiping out the Wytschaete salient have shortened their line by at least one-third in this sector, and have therefore a still greater concentration of possible artillery fire upon the new straight line than upon the wide sweeping curve of the old position.

Many interesting letters have been captured in the recent fighting. The following is taken from an unposted letter written by a man of the Fourth German Grenadier Regiment from the trenches attacked on Thursday:

"Since April 29 I am in the trenches near Ypres, where an offensive is now taking place. The drumfire has shot everything to little bits. There is almost nothing more of the trenches to see. Up to now I have escaped with my life, but we have had terrible losses. Half of my company are dead or wounded. It is a terrible life. It will soon be unbearable. He is best off who gets a bullet and need no longer knock about.

"The Englishman blows everything to bits he can see. He bombards everything. He bombards every district up to fifteen kilometers behind the front. He has also blown our kitchen to pieces, so we don't get any warm food, only dry stuff."

NEW BRITISH GAINS ON THE YPRES FRONT

Germans Make No Further Counterattacks, but Shell Positions With Vigor.

LONDON, June 10.—The British have made further gains at several points on the new battle front south Ypres, the War Office announced this noon. The Germans continue to shell the British positions with vigor, but have made no further counterattacks. Elsewhere on the front there have been raids and artillery fighting.

Six German airplanes were brought down yesterday, three others being driven down out of control. Three British machines were lost.

The early statement follows:

We gained further ground during the night at a number of points on our battlefront south of Ypres.

Successful raids were carried out by us last night southeast of Epehy, south of Armentières and northeast of Ypres. We captured 17 prisoners.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed east of Le Verguier and southwest of La Bassée.

The official report issued tonight reads:

The enemy made no further counterattacks south of Ypres, but his artillery continued active in this region.

We carried out successful raids today south of the Souchez River. The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles.

Six German airplanes were brought down yesterday in air fighting; three others were driven down out of control. Three of our airplanes are missing.

Minor Fighting on French Front.

PARIS, June 10.—With the exception of violent artillery actions at the eastern end of the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne, there have been only minor fighting operations on the French front in the last twenty-four hours. Reconnoitring parties were busy on both sides, the principal action on the part of the French being a surprise attack on the left bank of the Moselle, in Lorraine, where a German trench was penetrated at several points. Serious losses were inflicted on the enemy and about a score of prisoners were captured. The Germans in a surprise attack succeeded in penetrating a French trench, west of Cerny. Later in the day they were driven out, losing fifteen prisoners.

In the week from June 1 to June 7 the French brought down twenty-one German airplanes and two captive balloons.

The text of the statement issued this afternoon follows:

Violent artillery actions occurred last night at various points on the front, especially in the vicinity of Craonne and Chevreux. German reconnoitring parties attempted to approach our lines near the Hurtebise Monument, northeast of Prunay, and on both banks of the Meuse, at Dead Man Hill, and in Caurières Wood. These efforts were without result.

We carried out a surprise attack on the left bank of the Moselle, in the region of the Thiaucourt railroad. Our detachments penetrated a German trench at several points and inflicted serious losses on the enemy. They destroyed shelters and brought back a score of prisoners.

The official statement from the War Office tonight reads:

A spirited action by our artillery carried out in the sector of Nieuport-Bains, in Belgium, caused heavy damage to the German trenches.

On the Chemin des Dames enemy detachments who had gained a footing in the morning by a surprise attack in a small salient of our line west of Cerny were immediately driven back. Fifteen prisoners, one of them an officer, remained in our hands.

In the period of June 1-7 our aviators fought numerous combats and brought down twenty-one enemy airplanes, the fall of which was established, and two captive balloons which fell in flames.

LOSSES AT MESSINES 10,000.

British Correspondent Reports That Number Absent from Roll Call.

LONDON, June 10.—Referring to exaggerated German statements in regard to the number of British casualties in the battle of Messines Ridge, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France says that up to Friday evening the number of men of all ranks who failed to respond to roll call on the British side was just about 10,000. Judging from past experience, about 60 per cent. of these are men wounded so slightly that they are able to walk, and of the remainder a number will be able to rejoin their regiments later.

SAY BRITISH WERE REPULSED.

Germans Tell Also of Penetrating French Positions.

BERLIN, June 10, (via London.)—British troops which attacked last night on the front south of Ypres were repulsed, the War Office reports. German troops penetrated the French positions at several points, according to the statement, and returned with a considerable number of prisoners. The statement follows:

On the fighting line between Ypres and Ploegsteert Wood, after a quiet morning, the artillery duel increased toward evening, especially on the wings. In the night British companies advanced several times against our lines. They were repulsed everywhere. On the remainder of the front there was little activity, observation conditions being very bad.

Near Ablaincourt, on the Oise, south of Beine, in western Champagne, on the northeastern part of the Verdun front and at Apremont Wood our reconnoitering troops forced their way into French trenches. They returned with a considerable number of prisoners. In repulsing a reconnoitering thrust of the enemy near Flirey we took several Frenchmen prisoners.

AMERICAN KILLED AT FRONT.

Stroudsburg Lad's Name Included in Canadian Casualty List.

OTTAWA, June 10.—The casualty list of the Canadian Overseas force issued tonight includes the following names of Americans:

Killed in action—F. L. Truble, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Wounded—Dr. J. Gordon, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. F. Gallaway, Chicago; H. A. Whitmore, Denver, Col.

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A financial arrangement for men called to the colors

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Leave your securities with us in negotiable form

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Announce Beginning Today Their Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale of "Anniped" Shoes

For Children, Misses, Boys and Young Men

Children's Ankle and Oxford Ties, of tan and black Calf, White Buckskin and Canvas and Patent Leather; sizes 3 to 10½ and 11 to 2
Formerly up to $3, $3.50, $4 and $5.50
Sale Prices, $1.45, $1.95 and $2.95

Misses' Oxfords, Button Shoes, Pumps and Sport Shoes, of tan or black Russia Calf, Patent Leather, and White Canvas; sizes 2½ to 7
Formerly up to $5.50, $7.50, $8.00 and $10.00
Sale Prices, $1.95, $3.45, $4.75 and $6.50

Boys' tan or black Russia Calf Oxfords; sizes 3 to 5½
Formerly up to $6.50 and $7.50
Sale Prices, $2.95 and $4.75

Young Men's tan or black Russia Calf Oxfords; sizes 6 to 7½, widths A and B
Formerly up to $7.00 and $9.00
Sale Prices, $3.75 and $5.75

Positively no goods credited or exchanged during this sale

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

TAKE the ache out of bake in my Tropic-Weight Suitings tailored to your individual measure at $19.50 and $25. Not trashy, papery fabrics that you could shoot marbles through, but firm-woven, full-bodied custom materials.

Mohair Suitings to individual measure, $19.50. Imported Scotch Homespuns, Tweeds, Flannels and Cool Cloths, $25. My body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and personal attention. Come to be measured, or write for cloth clippings and my Portfolio of Custom Styles.

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The Tropi-Cool Suit—a Summer Delight

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Made of Tropi-Cool worsteds—designed and woven specially for Summer comfort.

Gives a man a well-groomed, comfortable appearance on the hottest day.

Lined with an artistic lightness, in harmony with the fabric—a refined, distinguished looking suit for town and resort wear—wonderfully comfortable for hot weather.

Very unusual value at $28.

English foulard scarfs, $1 and $1.50.

Flannel trousers, of straight English cut, $5.50 to $12.

Bangkok Hats, Balibuntals, Milans, Leghorns—plain and fancy trims.

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Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

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THE VALUE OF PRACTICALLY EVERY ARTICLE YOU BUY FOR THE HOME DETERIORATES OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO THE COST, THE MOMENT YOU BUY IT.

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But whatever the room, whatever its size and price, it has its own private bath, circulating ice-water, and the extra conveniences and comforts for which Hotels Statler rooms are famous among travelers.

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Hotel Statler, St. Louis; now building; opens this fall.

The Pennsylvania, New York—the world's largest hotel—will be Statler-operated. Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

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speaks for blame or praise with no uncertain voice. He has not hesitated to criticise his country's conduct of the war, to censure waste, confusion, mistake.—*New York Times.*

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Men 21 years of age and over who have been Foremen Steamfitters, Foremen Engineers at factory, Superintendent for Contracting or Manufacturing firms, or heating or ventilating systems in office, loft or factory buildings, or equivalent experience. Subjects and weights: Experience, 5; Duties, 5. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to June 14 at 4 p. m. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.
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HOUSTON OUTLINES NEED OF FOOD LAWS

Will Greatly Mitigate Hardships of War, Secretary of Agriculture Asserts.

DISCUSSES PENDING BILLS

Increase of Production and Conservationof Foodstuffs Aimed At—For General Service.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The urgent need of food legislation was emphasized by Secretary Houston of the Agriculture Department today in a statement outlining in detail the purposes of food bills the Administration has asked Congress to pass.

"Co-operating as we are with nations of Europe in the war against the Central Powers," said Secretary Houston, "the task of maintaining the subsistences of the Allies is at once a political and moral obligation and a military necessity. The wheat crop of practically the entire world has suffered serious reduction during the past year; and the prospects for the coming year promise little or no increase in the production of this essential cereal.

"The bills now pending in Congress provide for systematic development of our productive forces, and an adequate control of distribution and consumption, to the end of conserving for ourselves and for the Allies the foodstuffs provided through the stimulation of agriculture.

"The two bills, known as the Food Production bill (H. R. 4188) and the Food Control bill (H. R. 4630) are designed to place in the hands of the administration emergency powers and funds adequate to accomplish the necessary ends. The Production bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make a survey of the food supply of the nation, in order to secure full and accurate information regarding its quantity, location, and ownership. This survey can be quickly made. It will probably be followed by monthly reports. If the war lasts, a further survey may be made after an interval of five or six months. All this work, it is contemplated, can be done for $500,000 or $600,000.

"The Food Control bill aims to facilitate and clear the channels of distribution, prevent hoarding, assure fair prices, restrain injurious speculation, prohibit evil practices on Exchanges, protect the public against corners and extortion, and reduce waste. It deals with the necessaries of life, including foods, feeds, shoes, clothing, fuel, and articles required for their production. It confers, for the duration of the war, wide powers upon the President. All the powers doubtless will be exercised through an emergency agency which the President is authorized by the bill to create.

"Authority is given to license and regulate any business of manufacture, storage, and distribution of foods, food materials, or feeds, whenever the President deems it essential to prevent uneconomical manufacture or inequitable distribution. Licenses also may be required to put hoarded stocks on the market and to refrain from unfair practices and prices.

"The President is authorized, in order to prevent spoilage, to direct the disposition of food which is going out of condition, as well as to direct the market movement of perishable products with a view to prevent gluts or to effect equitable apportionments. He is also given power to prevent the hoarding or monopolization of necessaries by requiring persons holding unreasonably excessive quantities to dispose of them.

"If it becomes essential to stimulate the production of necessaries within the United States, a guaranteed price may be fixed by the President, which domestic producers, who act in reliance upon the guarantee, will be entitled to receive. The bill contains an anti-dumping clause, in order to prevent flooding of the American market with excessive importations which might defeat the practical operation of the guarantee. If essential, a duty, the amount of which will be ascertained by the President, is levied on such importations.

"In case of extreme emergency, in order to break corners or to prevent extortion, the President may ascertain and prescribe the highest price at which it is reasonable to deal in any particular necessaries. If such a price be fixed, it will thereafter be unlawful for anybody, except one dealing with products of land cultivated by him, to sell at a higher price.

"The President also is authorized to limit, regulate, or prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the production of alcohol or of alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages, or to require reduction in the alcoholic content of any beverage.

"The President, on May 20, issued a statement in which he indicated his intention of creating the position of Commissioner of Food Administration. He also stated that he had asked Herbert C. Hoover to accept the position. The Department of Agriculture will co-operate with Mr. Hoover.

"With the increase of production attained through the operation of the first of these bills and the regulation of manufacture, distribution, conservation, and utilization attained under the second measure, our people will be spared many of the hardships of war, particularly in its influence upon the cost of living, and the successful prosecution of the war will be greatly advanced."

CORN BREAD TO HELP ALLIES

No More Wheat for Breakfast Till After War Is Suggested.

The New York Produce Exchange, joining the food conservation forces, has started a "Corn Bread for Breakfast Until the End of the War" campaign as a practical method of increasing the supply of wheat available for the Allies. Hotels, housekeepers and owners of restaurants are urged to join in the movement by eliminating wheat bread from their breakfast menus.

"Eating corn bread for breakfast may not—on the face of it—appear to be either an act of sacrifice or service contributory to winning the war," a statement sent out by the Exchange yesterday read. "It is, however, a very definite and effective form of service to that end, and if the propaganda can be spread far enough to enlist the co-operation of a great mass of the people, it will help mightily to solve the crushing problem which is now facing the Food Administrator of the United States.

"If there could be a complete substitution of corn and other cereal products for wheat bread on the berakfast table of the nation, it would increase our exportable surplus of wheat by 150,000,000 bushels. This would solve the immediate problem of additional wheat for our Allies. We therefore suggest an immediate propaganda through all the channels of publicity of the idea of 'Corn Bread for Breakfast Until the End of the War.'

"We suggest that special efforts be made to enlist the patriotic women of the country for the idea, and its house to house promulgation. We ask each one whom this message may reach to spread as widely as possible, through business connections, social intercourse and community propaganda the idea of 'Corn Bread for Breakfast Until the End of the War,' as a patriotic contribution, and we urge that each one adopt the habit in his own household, and that he begin today."

NANSEN FOR FOOD MISSION.

Soon to Come Here to Negotiate in Behalf of Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, June 10, (via London.)—Announcement is made by the Aftenposten that an official commission, consisting of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer; Thrane Holst, and Johann Baumann, will depart shortly for the United States to take up negotiations regarding the provisioning of Norway.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA RESIGNS

Opposition to Conscription Prompts Patenaud to Quit Borden Cabinet.

COALITION FALLS THROUGH

Much Feeling Between English and French Elements, But Compulsion Expected to Win.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 10.—E. P. Patenaud, Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation owing to disagreement with the Government on the conscription issue. Senator Beaubien and Sir Herbert Ames are mentioned for the portfolio. Sir Robert Borden tonight declined to discuss the matter.

Mr. Sevigny, Minister of Internal Revenue, is rumored to have taken similar action.

Mr. Patenaud had been in the Government two years. He is a French Canadian and is against conscription.

The attempt by Premier Borden to reconstruct his Government into a Union Administration, in which portfolios would be held by equal numbers of Conservatives and Liberals, has failed. Portfolios were offered to four leading Liberals—A. K. MacLean of Nova Scotia, F. B. Carvell of New Brunswick, F. F. Pardee of Ontario, and George McCraney of Saskatoon. They were asked to select others. The reply they have given is that, while they intend to support the Compulsion bill and other war measures by their votes, they cannot accept administrative posts in the Borden Cabinet. The reconstruction of the Government, therefore, will be made within the Conservative Party.

The debate upon the Compulsion bill is expected to be long and bitter. The resignation of Mr. Patenaud has raised high feeling between the English and French elements supporting the Government. There is a similar division in the Liberal Party, although not so strongly voiced.

A canvass of the situation indicates that the Government will get sufficient voting strength from the opposition for the passage of the bill. It is expected the attempt to put the measure into force will result in considerable disturbance in the Province of Quebec and possibly in sections of other provinces where there are groups opposed to compulsion. The bill will be introduced tomorrow afternoon.

WIRELESS PLANT WAS SOLD.

This, Marshal McCarthy Thinks, Led to Report of Seizure.

A report published in an afternoon paper yesterday that United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy had seized a powerful wireless telegraph station on the roof of a Broadway theatre and had arrested three Germans in charge of it, probably originated, according to the Marshal, from the fact that Paul Dahlstrom, electrician at the Casino Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, at one time owned a wireless telegraph outfit. This was later sold by him to Captain H. Lawson, U. S. Signal Corps, who reported the fact to the Marshal on last Saturday. It appeared from the story told to McCarthy that Dahlstrom, who is also known as "Bismarck," feared that the fact that he had at one time owned a wireless outfit might cause him to fall under suspicion, and he had asked Captain Lawson to explain the incident.

The latter, after buying the equipment, dismantled the station, and the only apparatus now at the Casino was said to be some unworkable mechanism in the basement. Marshal McCarthy and Captain Burke of Inspector Flynn's staff both denied last night that any arrests had been made.

KIDNAPPING SUSPECT HANGED, THEN FREED

Missouri Mob Twice Strings Up Man Accused of Part in Slaying Keet Baby.

FAILS TO GET CONFESSION

Sheriff Is Chased Twenty Hours by Crowd in Autos—Released With His Prisoners.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 10.—Certainty of death from a mob bent on lynching him for suspected complicity in the abduction and murder of Lloyd Keet, 14 months old, did not frighten C. J. Piersol into confessing a part in the crime. He and his five fellow-prisoners were taken from the custody of Sheriff Will Webb at Stockton, forty miles northwest of here, early today by a mob of forty-five Springfield citizens who for more than twenty hours had raced in automobiles to overtake the Sheriff, who was hastening his prisoners toward the State prison at Jefferson City.

When the mob reached Stockton the Sheriff made a stern plea that justice be allowed to take its course, but the leaders insisted on seizing Piersol, from whom they believed they might extort a confession. With a rope around his neck, Piersol was led to a tree and got an opportunity to confess. Stoutly denying his guilt, he was swung up from the ground and hanged until he was black in the face.

His captors lowered him and offered him one more chance for life. Piersol insisted upon not only his innocence, but that of the four men and one woman who also were prisoners. The mob pulled the rope again, declaring that he would die anyhow, and Piersol remained silent.

Sheriff Webb again pleaded with the mob, and the swinging man was released, the mob leaders declaring they did not intend to punish an innocent man, but did not intend to let Piersol go until they were satisfied of a reasonable doubt of his guilt. Piersol was given back into the Sheriff's custody and the mob dispersed.

Sheriff Webb was thought tonight to have four of his prisoners, including Mrs. Taylor Adams, in jail at Stockton. The two other prisoners, Piersol and Taylor Adams, the woman's husband, were believed to be on the road northward under guard of the Sheriff toward a railroad line that would provide transportation to Jefferson City.

ITALIAN MISSION TO START.

Party Expects to Leave Tomorrow on Tour Without Prince.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Italian War Mission will begin its delayed tour of the South and Middle West probably Tuesday, leaving behind its chief, the Prince of Udine, whose illness a week ago caused the trip to be postponed. The Prince is still unable to travel, but expects to leave Washington in time to join the party at Chicago.

The original itinerary will be followed, it was announced, the first stops being at Atlanta and Birmingham, thence to New Orleans, and up through the Mississippi Valley to Chicago, and thence to New York.

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TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Park Pl.
" 28th St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 595 Fulton St.

BANKER SAILS AWAY, BOOKS SEIZED HERE

Continued from Page 1.

manager of the concern, and Ladislaus Mende, who was the foreign exchange buyer.

The investigation disclosed that, after the resignation of Mr. Mitchell and some of the Directors last September, a number of confidential employes had been dismissed or sent about the country on business which kept them from knowing much about the affairs of the bank.

The $300,000 received by the company to be sent to Hungary, but not accounted for by the books, consists largely of funds received from small Hungarian banks in this State, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Stock in Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., was sold to a number of these banks. Since the investigation has been started, the State Banking Department has heard the stories of many Hungarians and Hungarian banks who turned over money to Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., to be sent to Europe.

Federal Inquiry Also.

Mr. Crane said last night that a large part of the information which he had received regarding the company's affairs had been turned over to him by a United States official who has been investigating the affairs of the company since the arrest of Vice President Nemeth for violating immigration laws. This Government official said last night:

"We learned a short time ago that Mr. Kennedy was in Havana, and had a Government agent sail on the same steamship with him on the way to Spain. We have heard nothing from this agent yet. The steamer has probably not reached Spain.

"We are looking into the files of a number of Hungarian newspapers which carried the advertisements of this firm. I will appear at the District Attorney's office tomorrow in connection with the State Banking Department's investigation. A further investigation of some phases of the case will be made by the United States District Attorney's office and the Post Office authorities."

It was said yesterday that among the men who are to be questioned by the District Attorney's office today will be some in a confidential capacity who will be able to produce evidence establishing the attitude of the Hungarian Banking and Trading Company of Budapest toward the proposal of acquiring stock in the local concern.

William A. Kennedy was born in England in 1877. He came to this city in 1915 from London. He was married in 1913 to Mlle. Aline Gaschet de l'Isle, who is accompanying him on his trip to Spain, according to Government officials. Vice President Peter Nemeth, who is a Canadian subject of Hungarian birth, has been connected with Hungarian newspapers.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said last night that he had been investigating the transactions of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., for some time, and that he was not ready to comment on his findings. He said that the explanation had been made to account for the absence of Mr. Kennedy that he was going to France in relation to contracts totaling 600,000,000 francs which his firm was said to have closed for reconstruction work to be done in France.

KITCHIN THREATENS TO BAR CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1.

templated billion and a half would fall far short of Government requirements for this year.

Three Difficult Problems.

Aside from fixing the amount to be raised, the committee this week will have three matters to decide—the tax on excess profits, the liquor tax, and the tax on newspapers and periodicals.

The excess war profits tax is to be considered tomorrow. The basic principle of taxing corporation war profits upon a system of comparison of profits last year with average profits of a period of years prior to the war, will be adhered to, but the committee is not united upon the precise tax to be levied. Nearly all the committee, Senator Simmons said, favors a tax based upon the British system, which goes back to profits of three years before the war. Some, however, favor the average of five years as a basis. Some difference of opinion exists as to whether the tax ought to be 16 per cent. of the war profits or 20 per cent.

The liquor tax is expected to be decided upon the basis of Senator Gore's amendment offered last week, which puts a prohibitive rate upon the manufacture of distilled spirits during war time. Under Senator Gore's scheme the tax would run from $5 to $9.50 a gallon on distilled spirits, thus more than doubling the retail price on whisky and other alcoholic liquors. The whole idea of Senator Gore's amendment is conservation of the grain resources and this appeals to the committee as practicable with the food situation becoming more of a problem as the war goes on.

Senator Wadsworth's liquor tax amendment to the food bill, which was referred to the Senate Finance Committee as bearing on the source of revenue, has been swallowed up in the Gore amendment. It aimed, too, at conservation of cereals and grain, imposing a heavy tax for their use. The liquor amendments in the revamped War Revenue bill will cause a lively fight in the Senate, the war prohibitionists having already let it be known that they are going to attack it. They intend trying to force prohibition on the country and to insist that the Government make up in some other way for the revenue that would be lost. They will fight not only to prohibit the manufacture of whisky but of beer and wine as well for the period of the war. The Senate Committee has made no change in the House tax on beer and wines.

Return Pound Rate Increase.

The tax on newspapers and periodicals is one of the most difficult to determine, Senator Simmons said today. The committee, he said, has practically decided to abandon the 2 per cent. tax on advertising receipts, which was tentatively agreed upon early last week. Instead of this it is now likely that the committee will determine upon a raise in the second-class postage rate from the existing 1 cent a pound to 1¼ cents a pound, while, collaterally, puting a tax of 1¼ per cent. on advertising receipts. Senator Simmons urged upon the representatives of the newspaper and periodical publishers a week ago the scheme for an increase of the postage rate and imposing a tax on advertising at the same time, but it was strenuously opposed. The publishers were willing to have advertising taxed, they told the Finance Committee, but they insisted that newspapers would not stand the strain of any further postage rate.

Since the talk with the publishers the Finance Committee has taken up the newspaper and periodical tax on three different days without getting to any point. Senator Simmons's proposal, which will be debated by the committee this week, provides for a postage rate of either 1¼ or 1½ cents a pound on second-class matter, and an advertising tax of either 1¼ or 1½ per cent. If this system of taxing both postage and advertising is agreed upon the committee, it is expected, will adopt the two lower rates.

A debate will come up in the committee on the tax of 2 cents a pound on candy, which was tentatively agreed upon last week. Senator Reed Smoot opposes the provision to exempt from this tax all candy retailing at less than 25 cents a pound. The Senator has figured out that this exemption would apply to the bulk of candy, and that the entire yield from the candy tax would be only a little over $1,000,000 instead of the $15,000,000 the committee calculated upon. The Senator from Utah wants the tax to include all candy.

The tax of half a cent a pound on sugar, to be paid by the purchaser, is another item to be taken up this week. The impression seems to be that it will remain in the bill.

WANT HIGHER INCOME TAX.

Commercial Bodies Favor Raising $400,000,000 Revenue in That Way

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—By overwhelming majorities the commercial organizations belonging to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have indorsed the raising of war revenues by largely increased taxes on incomes and through other direct means. The committee which proposed the referendum suggestions consisted of prominent business men and economists, headed by Wallace D. Simmons of St. Louis.

On the proposal to raise $400,000,000 in the first year by increased individual income taxes the vote was 1,235 for to 88 against.

Other results were:

To raise $200,000,000 by additions to the present excess profits tax, 1,080 to 199.

To increase the first-class postage rate by 50 per cent. to raise $100,000,000 the first year, 822 to 340.

To raise $250,000,000 the first year by stamp taxes, 1,992 to 91.

To increase customs duties so as to raise $100,000,000 the first year, 1,318 to 51.

To impose excise taxes on articles of luxury, so as to raise $500,000,000 the first year, 1,312 to 16.

Not to impose retroactive taxes on incomes and profits, 1,232 to 81.

To decrease the amount of exemption of capital stock from $99,000 to $24,000, 1,112 to 138.

B. Altman & Co.

30,000 Yards of Black & Colored Dress Silks

will be placed on sale to-day

at the phenomenally reduced prices of

58c., 68c., 95c. & $1.25 per yard

Included in this offering are Black Silks, White Silks, Novelty Silks, Sports Silks and Printed Chiffons,

arranged in

Dress, Blouse and Coat Lengths and in Lengths suitable for linings and trimmings.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

As cool as a Summer breeze

Saks Porous-Like Suits for Men at $28

¶ HERE'S something new in a light-weight suit that's a winner. Twenty-eight dollars never bought more style nor half as much comfort. A three-button sack suit, tailored in a new porous cloth that can hold its own with the finest of woolens and beat them all when it comes to comfort on a Summer Day.

¶ As light as ever a suit could be—as wafer-like as a tailor dare make them. Skeletonized to perfection—both coat and vest—with curves at the waist line and a fit at the collar that would make any custom tailor stand on tip-toe.

¶ In Browns and Blues, and in striped effects as individual as the suit and the fabric from which it is made. Take a look—it's a corker!

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

A Gathering of Beautiful Things

IT is not by its Furniture alone that the name of Hampton Shops has, throughout the breadth and length of the land, become synonymous with the seemliness of beauty and the subtleties of good taste.

¶ True though it is that no such satisfying Furniture as Hampton Reproductions can elsewhere be found, yet at the Hampton Shops it merely takes its place among the embroidered Tissues and curiously woven Textiles, the floor coverings from Near and Far East, the quaint appearing Boxes, whose colors and gildings Time has harmoniously blended, and the countless other bibelots which give character to the perfect Room.

Hangings, Embroideries and Decorative Metal Work

¶ That is because the capabilities of the Hampton Shops can be fully realized only when to them are entrusted the devising and carrying out of some entire scheme of Interior Decoration.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th Street

Announce an Important Special Display and

Sale of Men's Summer Shirts

in which will be offered

15,600 Cotton Shirts . . at $1.50, $2 and $2.50

5,400 Silk Shirts . . . at $2.95, $3.95 & $4.95

Negligee and pleated models with soft cuffs; negligee models with stiff cuffs, and "Town and Country" sports shirts, in a most complete showing of the newest shirtings for Summer wear. The patterns include rich Jacquard effects, stripes of every kind in exquisite color combinations, and all-over patterns in self color that are both new and original. A few of the weaves:

Jap. Crepes *Darby Cloth* *Meadowbrook Cloth* *Loraine Madras*
Sparkle Cloth *Scotch Madras* *Soie De Brilliant* *Mentone Madras*
Radioux *Loraine Madras* *Russian Cords* *Indenthrine Zephyr*
La Jere Silk *Jacquard Silk* *Crepe de Chine*
Radium Taffeta *Silk Broadcloth* *Silk Jersey*

Women's "New" Navy Blue Suits Special at $23.50

These charming suits are reproductions of much higher-priced imported models, man tailored throughout in serge or Poiret twill. Trimmed with braid, and may be had with notch collar or over-collar of silk. Sizes from 34 to 46.

Smart Silk Suits Greatly Reduced

Formerly $35, $39.50, $45

Now $28

Fashionable suits for warm weather wear, handsomely developed in Chiffon Taffeta, Silk Faille, and Poplin. Colors: Navy Blue, Wisteria, Black, Tan or Grey. Sizes to 46, and some models to 50½ bust.

The Saks Bathing Suit Department will feature today exclusive models in

Women's Swimming Suits at $1.95 to $35

In plain colors, combination materials and colors, exhibiting most charming innovations in trimmings, pockets, etc. Made of mohair, silk poplin, surf satin, plain and fancy taffetas, satin Duchess, gros de londre, chiffon velvet, wool Jersey and pongee.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Women's Swimming Suits Special at $3.50

All-wool bathing suits with colored border on sleeves, neck and bottom of skirt. Sleeveless or strap shield, some with bloomers attached. Sizes to 44.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Dressy Bathing Suits Special at $4.95

Straight line, belted Princess or waistline models, in silk poplin, taffeta, satin or surf satin trimmed in contrasting color. Navy Blue or Black.

Today and Tomorrow, on the Third Floor, a

Special Sale of Regaliste and La Vida Corsets at $4.45

Regularly $6 to $12

A splendid assortment of models for all figures, with low or medium top. Made of plain or fancy broche, brocade, coutil and batiste, in flesh color and white.

Also—A Special Collection of Corsets Reduced to $2.45

Regularly $3 to $5—Several well-known makes included, in low and medium bust models for women and misses. Incomplete sizes.

Brassieres and Bandeaux Reduced

Made in a large variety of materials, in Flesh Color and White.

Regularly $2 and $3.....reduced to $1.35
Regularly $1.50.....reduced to 75c
Regularly 50c.....reduced to 39c

First Quality Hair Goods Reduced

This is our annual June clearance, in which any hair piece in our stock may be had for 25% less than the regular price. Included are:

Transformations..reduced to $4.09
Transformations..reduced to $5.25
Transformations..reduced to $5.95
Grey Transformations, reduced to $7.45
Wavy Switches...reduced to $2.95
Wavy Switches...reduced to $5.25
Grey Switches...reduced to $2.25
Grey Switches...reduced to $2.79

These are only a few of the splendid offerings for today. There are many others, equally attractive in point of quality and value. *Third Floor.*

Fashionable Summer Blouses

for wear with the new skirts at prices unusually low

$5

At $2—Fine Voile Blouses in plain and lace-trimmed models, displaying new collars and turn-back cuffs. Also—plain and frilled models with jabots to match.

At $3.95—Dainty White Voile Blouses in plain models with fronts closely tucked in bosom effect. Unique collar has diamond-shaped insets of imitation filet lace, finished with black silk cravat.

At $5—Hand Embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses with new hemstitched collar with tucked back. Fastens with pearl buttons. Remarkable value.

At $5—Charming Blouses of Imported Voile with front and back trimmed with cluster tucks and floral pattern embroidery. Collar and cuffs trimmed with insertions and edging of Filet Lace.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

REGISTER HERE!

According to the law all persons, male and female, must register between the dates of June 11th and June 25th. For your convenience we have arranged a registration place on our second floor, at the request of the Director of the Census.

Today—An Important Offering of

Women's Silk Dresses at $18.50

In new and very charming models

Two are *illustrated* at left. A very choice assortment of dainty frocks in smart mid-Summer models. Included are Crepe de Chine dresses in stunning sport effects, and attractive models with new plaited skirts for street and afternoon wear. Taffeta frocks with self or Georgette Crepe sleeves, and modish two-piece shirt-waist dresses in Crepe de Chine and "Tub" silks. Colors: Navy Blue, Beige, Grey, Black, White, Flesh Color.

Fashionable Lace and Net Dresses

For Summer social events, calling, bridge parties, semi-evening wear, beautifully developed in Lace and Net, Organdie and Net, or Taffeta and Net, most remarkably priced at

$25 $29.50 $35 $39.50

Women's White Lingerie Dresses at $10.95 and $12.75

Fashioned of Voile that will tub like a handkerchief. Trimmed with lace or embroidery, or tucked. At these prices they are the best values we ever offered. Sizes 34 to 44. White only.

Unusually Effective Wash Dresses

In Four Important Groups

Dainty fluffy frocks, as light as a Summer breeze, made of Cotton Voiles in Stripes, Checks, and Plain Colors: Gingham, Chambray, and Ramie or French Linen. Light and dark colorings. Sizes 34 to 44.

$7.50 $8.95 $10 $12.50

40 White Serge Dresses Reduced to $18.50

Formerly $29.50, $35 and $39.50. Strictly tailored and beautifully embroidered models. Broken sizes.

Beginning Today, Monday, a

Sale of Boys' "Military" Sport Suits at $1.95

Illustrated. A new and snappy model, exceptionally well made and finished. Obtainable in Khaki, Blue, or White, trimmed with brass buttons and brass buckle. Sizes from 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Washable Knickerbockers Special at 68c

Just the thing for play and general warm weather wear. Made of Tan or Grey Crash and White Duck, in sizes from 7 to 17 years.

Children's Undertogs at 50c

A union suit and underwaist in one! Made of fine quality checked nainsook, in sizes 3 to 12 years.

Children's Sweaters Today, $2.95

Fibre Silk Sweaters in a very pleasing model. Obtainable in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, and Gold. Sizes 24 to 28.

Children's Hats and Coats Reduced For Clearance

At $3.95 and $6.95—Regularly $5.98 to $11.98. Well-made little coats of Serge, Poplin, and Black and White Checks. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

At $2.98—Regularly $4.98 to $6.98. Colored Straw Hats in plain tailored and fancy trimmed models. Broken sizes.

Of More Than Usual Importance Today

A Semi-Annual Clearance

Sale of Women's Coats & Wraps

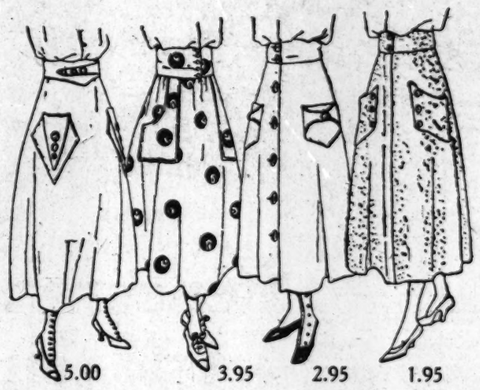
at ⅓ to ½ Below Regular Prices

All from our regular stock, in models for touring, motoring, afternoon and street wear. Some are skeletonized, others half or full-lined. Fashioned of Charmeuse, Taffeta, Silk Jersey, Satin Sultan, Silk Poplin, Silk Faille, Burella Cloth, Wool Velour, Peblo Coth, Silverton Velour, Wool Jersey, Bolivia Cloth, Gabardine and Serge.

Formerly $15.50 to $19.50.....reduced to $10.00
Formerly $19.50 to $29.50.....reduced to $16.50
Formerly $29.50 to $39.50.....reduced to $19.50
Formerly $39.50 to $49.50.....reduced to $25.00
Formerly $49.50 to $65.00.....reduced to $35.00
Formerly $65.00 to $75.00.....reduced to $49.50
Formerly $79.50 to $95.00.....reduced to $65.00

Important Values for To-day in

Washable Summer Skirts at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95 $5



5.00 3.95 2.95 1.95

New, fresh, and clean skirts for seashore, porch, garden and general wear. Skillfully tailored in Fancy Figured Pique, Figured and Plain Gabardine, Cordeline, Corduroy, Burella Cloth, Russian Cords, Khaki and French Linen. Waistbands to 36 inches.

Smart Silk Skirts Reduced

Formerly $19.50 to $29.50

Now $11.75

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a high-grade silk skirt at a fraction of its regular cost. The models are among the most fashionable, and they are to be had in Khaki-Kool and a variety of other desirable silks in all wanted colors.

For Today—An Important Special

Clearance of 525 Pairs Women's Pumps and Oxfords

At $3.95

At $3.95

A large variety of styles and fashionable colors to select from, some with hand-turned or welt soles and leather or wooden Louis XV heels. Some of the colors are Champagne, Ivory, Grey, and Tan; others are in Gun Metal or Patent Calfskin with Grey or Faun Buckskin quarters. Sizes incomplete. *Second Floor.*

An Important Offering on the Third Floor

Women's Porch Dresses at $1.98

These are in smart, loose, belted model, and are very special value at the prices quoted. Solid colors of Copenhagen Blue, Tan and Pink to choose from, with collar, cuffs, belt and two pockets in white pique. Trimmed with pearl buttons. Sizes 16 to 44.

Dainty Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises, $1 and $1.50

Exceptionally well-made garments which we cannot hope to duplicate when these are gone. Made of good quality nainsook neatly trimmed.

At $1—Nightgowns in very attractive styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery, and envelope chemises exquisitely trimmed with lace.

At $1.50—Nightgowns elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon; and very attractive envelope chemises with front and back trimmed with lace insertions.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Clothes You Will Be Glad to See

and equally glad to be seen in, for only garments which meet today's standards in style and our own rigid standards in fabric and tailoring find their way into our assortment of

Men's and Young Men's Suits at $17.50

Your taste may run to the conservative or the extreme, still we have plenty of these well made suits, in a variety of light-weight fabrics, from which you may select the suit which best suits you. Of course, you could not get it elsewhere without paying more.

Elevators to Clothing Dep't on 35th Street side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Men's Silk Shirts

Variety in prices and variety in materials and patterns make your selection an easy matter. Broadcloth silk garments with satin striped effects in attractive colorings, as well as flat striped patterns. $5.89

Others of broadcloth silk, crepes and satin striped fabrics, well tailored in every particular. $4.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose, at $2.49

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Motor Robes in Great Variety $1.49 to $7.49

Regulation Sizes in whipcord, covert, broadcloth and rainproof fabrics in serviceable colorings. All light-weight robes, suitable for Summer use.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

How's Your Racquet?

If it needs restringing leave it at the Sporting Goods Department where it will be restrung with Oriental, American or English gut, as you prefer. Our prices for this service are "Lowest-in-the-City." $1.68, $2.49 and $3.49.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Havana and Other Cigars

Whether you prefer a clear Havana cigar or a blended smoke, you can buy either kind here for much less than you would pay elsewhere.

Epoca—clear Havana cigars in Perfecto Fino shape. Hand made, long fillers. Box of 25 $2.49

Lucille-Perfectos—Clear Havana fillers with selected shade grown wrappers. Box of 25 $1.89

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St. B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Accessibility

prompted the location of the Men's Departments on the 35th Street side, Main Floor, with quick elevator service to the clothing, motor goods, sporting goods, camera and cigar departments on the Fifth Floor.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

START THREE BOOMS TO WIN RECRUITS

Marine Corps, Army, and National Guard Will Increase Efforts This Week.

NAVY HAD RIGHT OF WAY

"Group" Enlistments Are Counted Upon by Col. Walsh to Fill the Ranks of the Regular Army.

With the navy on a rapid rise to war strength, three recruiting booms will be launched simultaneously today for the army, National Guard, and Marine Corps. While the navy campaign held the centre of the stage, these branches of the service had to do the best they could.

The United States Marine Corps will make a nation-wide campaign to raise 4,000 marines by Saturday, the Government having declared this to be a marine recruiting week all over the country. With the aid of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense in this city, the marine recruiting officers will stage a series of demonstrations in the various parts of the city, consisting mainly of speechmaking and patriotic exercises. Schools, churches and many organizations have been invited to lend whatever assistance they could to the campaign.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, head of army recruiting for the New York district, will also make a determined effort to develop a system of "group" enlistments, which would insure the raising of about 4,500 men for the regular army by June 30. By the "group" system Colonel Walsh means a concerted movement into the ranks of whole delegations of employes from the big business houses, with additional representations from clubs and church congregations. Ever since registration day army recruiting has had a decided tendency to lag. Colonel Walsh declared yesterday that there was no reason why great numbers of men who registered without making any claims for exemption and thereby indicating their readiness to serve, should not come forward and voluntarily enlist in the regular army.

The Citizens' Preparedness Association, of which Colonel Charles H. Sherrill is Chairman, will direct its efforts this week especially to bringing the National Guard up to war strength. Having perfected an organization of more than seventy-five trades in this movement, Colonel Sherrill yesterday announced a list of recruiting stations where various trades will enlist men for regiments that are still below war strength. The stations are at these places:

Seventy-first Regiment, (Lawyers.)—27 Cortlandt Street.
Fourteenth Regimenht, (Dry Goods.)—Worth and Broadway.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Steam, Water and Gas.)—93 John Street.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Coal Trade and Gas.)—93 John Street.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Commercial Travelers.)—296 Fifth Avenue.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Hide and Leather.)—William and Spruce Streets.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Shoe Trade.)—299 Broadway.
Fourteenth Regiment, (College Men.)—Yale Club.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Bankers and Brokers.)—63 Wall Street.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Hardware and Metal.)—22 Warren Street.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Retail Dry Goods.)—400 Fulton Street.
Fourteenth Regiment, (Millinery.)—581 Broadway.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Silks.)—349 Fourth Avenue.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Cloaks and Suits.)—1,122 Broadway.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Lumber Trade.)—Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Lumber Trade.)—Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Real Estate.)—17 West 125th Street.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Spanish War Veterans.)—341 East Twenty-third Street.
Twenty-third Regiment, (Real Estate.)—Forty-first Street and Third Avenue.
Twenty-third Regiment, (Printing Trades.)—241 West Thirty-ninth Street.
Twenty-third Regiment, (Insurance.)—2,109 Seventh Avenue.
Twenty-third Regiment, (Insurance.)—200 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
Twenty-third Regiment, (Hats.)—740 Broadway.
Twenty-third Regiment (Lumber.)—Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.
Twenty-third Regiment, (Lumber.)—First Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.
Twenty-third Regiment, (Sporting Goods.)—Woolworth Building.
Forty-seventh Regiment, (Drug Trade.)—Gold and Fulton Streets.
Forty-seventh Regiment, (Candy.)—126 Delancey Street.
Twelfth Regiment, (Retail Dry Goods.)—812 Fifth Avenue.
Twelfth Regiment, (Retail Dry Goods.)—35 West 125th Street.
Twelfth Regiment, (Paper.)—Lafayette and Duane Streets.
First Artillery, (Woolen and Worsted Trade.)—Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.
Second Artillery, (Jewelers.)—11 John Street.
Second Artillery, (Garment Salesmen.)—Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.
Second Artillery, (Merchant Salesmen.)—616 Second Avenue.
Second Artillery, (Lower Wall Street.)—119 Front Street.
Second Artillery, (Fur Trade.)—39 West Twenty-ninth Street.
Second Artillery, (Corset Trade.)—907 Broadway.
Second Artillery, (Art, Pottery, and Glass Trade.)—101 Fifth Avenue.

With the assistance of the trades guard officers at division headquarters believe that the National Guard will be on a war footing within two weeks.

Aerial Coast Patrol Unit No. 3, which has its training station at Mastic, L. I., has decided to extend its membership to thirty-six, to admit college men who are anxious to take up aviation training immediately. Clinton David Backus, organizer of Unit No. 3, was formerly Chairman of the Debating Committee at Yale.

The original unit, which has been enrolled in the Naval Flying Reserve, started training three weeks ago with twelve members, and the membership is now increased to fifteen. The unit has three airplanes. The expenses are defrayed by the members. A few days ago E. J. Jaquith, the instructor, and Harold Pompally flew from Atlantic City to New York, making a speed of two miles a minute. Applications for admission in the unit should be addressed to Mr. Backus at Mastic.

500 BRITONS ENLISTED HERE.

Gen. White Greatly Pleased by Results of Four Days' Work.

The first detachment of British recruits enlisted in this country will leave New York soon. They are more than 500 of them, all eager to see service as soon as possible. The men will be inspected before they leave by General W. A. White at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission at 280 Broadway. Commenting on the work accomplished by the mission thus far, General White said yesterday:

"While it is really nothing more than we had anticipated, at the same time the results have been gratifying. As I have already said, we are confident that Britishers here needed only the opportunity to enlist. This has been fully borne out by the week's results.

"With the way open, they have responded in most encouraging numbers, and I am sure many others will come forward when they know how much their country needs them. In four working days we have enlisted nearly 500, which I regard as very encouraging. It will be seen that more than half a battalion has been recruited in these four days.

"We have learned that many British subjects, because of imperative business demands, have not been able yet to call at headquarters, but will do so. Each day has seen a line of men waiting for examination and I am quite sure this will continue.

"I want to make special mention of the excellent type of men we have thus far recruited. They have come well up to the physical requirements and are a well educated lot.

"It must be realized that the recruiting of British subjects has thus far been confined to New York City, and in reality to Manhattan and Brooklyn. This week, when we have the able co-operation of the United States recruiting machinery, I look for splendid returns.

From today on, British subjects may enlist at any United States army recruiting station, be examined by American surgeons and forwarded at the expense of the English Government either to New York or to the nearest recruiting center in Canada. By having the United States recruiting machinery at its disposal, the British Mission will be able to reach without difficulty the half million of British subjects in this country eligible for service.

United States recruiting officers will display British as well as American recruiting posters.

DOUBT ABOUT PLATTSBURG.

Camp May Be Used After August as Mobilization Point.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 10.—The announcement that the next reserve officers' training camps for New York City and New England will be held in Georgia has caused speculation whether the Plattsburg camp will be utilized after the middle of August. The barracks have been transformed this Spring to a post capable of housing a brigade, and the addition of a coat of stucco to the wooden barracks would make them able to withstand the rigors of a Northern New York Winter.

The Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from Representative Bertram H. Snell, saying that in all probability troops will be at Plattsburg all Winter. Plattsburg believes this is an indication that the barracks will become a mobilization point after Aug. 15.

Formal guard mount was observed this morning. Two New England companies went through their evolutions in a drizzling rain, which meant an hour or so spent in cleaning rifles. The rainfall all day did not prevent swarms of students in ponchos from filling Plattsburg's soda and eating places.

Five men received their discharges from camp today, including two New Yorkers.

CURB TRAINING CAMP NEWS.

Pledges to be Distributed to Corps at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 10.—The expected transfer of the artillery and engineer students will take place on either Friday or Saturday, and with the departure of the special service men the Madison Barracks training course will be reorganized so that the only instruction will be in infantry. This will eliminate the one company of cavalrymen, who are expected to change over to the infantry.

The number of engineer students who are to quit the camp is about 150. These have been instructed to proceed to Belvoir, Va., where a camp for engineers exclusively has been established. About 400 artillery students have been slated for transfer to Fortress Monroe. The men will travel in special trains of Pullmans, and with them will go the regular army instructors who have been on duty here in the engineer and artillery branches. The reconstructed corps here will then consist of ten companies of infantrymen of approximately 200 men each.

In instructions received this afternoon by Colonel W. R. Sample, Camp Commander, the War Department indicated its intention to follow out the Navy Department's semi-censorship edict of yesterday. It is said the plan here will be to sign up regular army officers, students, and even civilian employes in individual agreement not to discuss anything that goes on at the camp. For the purpose, about 3,000 blank forms are en route here from Washington. They will be distributed, and everybody will be required to sign. While no attempt will be made to dictate just what shall be sent from the different camps, it is the War Department's plan to close up as many news sources as possible.

This action is merely in accord with the regulations of the army, which state that in time of war all who enlist in the national service are prohibited from talking about matters that might be of service to an enemy.

Today, instead of the customary dozen or so of baseball games and the big throng of week-end vistors, the camp was deserted owing to a heavy downpour. Students who elected to remain here rather than make quick visits back home put in a day over text books.

CHAPLAIN EXHORTS CORPS.

Abbe Flynn Addresses Fort Myer Students on Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Abbé Flynn, a chaplain of the French Army, of Irish parentage, talked today to 2,500 members of the Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Myer on the importance of religious thought in the trenches.

"I am happy today that the soldiers and officers alike, in France, are religious in the trenches," he said. "They feel that it gives them the strength they need to cope with the hardships incident to their service and helps them always to be ready to meet the death that is ever imminent. No one knows whether he will be dead tomorrow or not and I must express my admiration at the phrase 'Do it now' which you use in this country to bring out this potent principle. You will encounter many hardships in the trenches in France and you will need to be well trained. But though it may be hard, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are doing your duty, for that is the divine stimulus of sacrifice."

The work of distributing the student officers among the various branches of the army service—cavalry, infantry, coast artillery, field artillery, and signal corps—will be begun and will consume several days. When it has been completed each group will receive instruction pertaining especially to its arm of the service. The remaining two months of the course of intensive training will be devoted to this special training.

SWARMING TO CAMP DEWEY.

July Will See 1,200 Boy Sailors in Training There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 10.—Camp Dewey, the Eastern training station of the United States Junior Naval Reserve, near here, is now in operation for the Summer season, with more than 300 cadets in attendance, 200 of whom arrived here by special train from Corpus Christi, Texas, and other Southern points. The brass band and bugle corps from the New York Training Station arrived recently. The young sailors are coming by tens and twenties every day, and it is expected that by July 1 more than 1,200 boys will be in training here for the navy and merchant marine.

Twenty-two man-o'-war cutters and an eighty-foot launch have been added to the marine equipment. A mess hall, accommodating 1,000 cadets at a meal, has been opened. Major Willis J. Physioc is in command of the camp again this Summer.

Captain Lewis Till, drillmaster at National Headquarters, 281 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, reports that he is simply swamped with applications of boys who want to go to Camp Dewey, and that he is arranging a fair and bazaar to raise funds to send 500 poor boys of the west side of New York City to the camp.

CAN MEET CLOTHING NEEDS.

Navy Is Solving Problem of Suits for Growing Personnel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — The Navy Department has reached the point where it feels that it is near a solution of the problem of clothing the 150,000 men and 30,000 marines of the greater navy.

The navy's clothing factory at Charleston, S. C., which is now making about 40,000 suits of white clothes a month, will be able, it is estimated, to produce 100,000 suits a month when the new building, now nearing completion, is in full operation.

The New York clothing factory and contractors turned out about 20,000 suits of blue clothing during May. The officer in charge expects in that plant and by private contracts to turn out 60,000 suits this month. If material is available, he estimates that after July 1 blue uniforms can be supplied at the rate of 70,000 a month.

TOBEY-made FURNITURE

HOMES which offer real sanctuary to tired nerves are those whose furniture, draperies and decorations are in perfect accord. Let us help you to interpret your individuality in terms of color and period harmony, so that yours will be a house of rest and true refreshment.

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Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

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JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
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5 for 25c and Upward — CLUB SACQUE MADE — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Stenographers gone hours ago —but you can dictate to

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REGISTERED

If only for those occasions when it is necessary for you, as a responsible executive, to work at night, or at other hours when your office force is absent—The Dictaphone proves indispensable.

Sometimes you accomplish your *best* creative work after hours, when the rank and file of the force has gone—minutes free from interruption.

At such times you would give much for a medium at once accurate, speedy, instantly ready—a system that would enable you to "let go," certain that what you say is being recorded as virile, forceful and full of inspiration as when it took shape in your mind.

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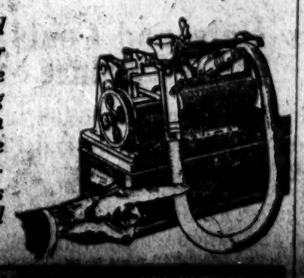

Gaining Ground IS EASY in Sport or Business WHEN BODY AND BRAIN ARE WELL FED

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Singular comfort and care free, joyous running, are inherent in this light weight car of dignity and elegance.

Handled with delightful ease. The car of Poise. The car of Power and Quality.

Model C—2 or 3 Pass. 4 Cyl. 25 H. P., $825
Model G—2 or 3 Pass. 4 Cyl. 20 H. P., $935
Model D—4 Pass. 8 Cyl. 35 H. P., $1,285

MARMON 34

LIGHT and Easy Riding The Desired Combination

Marmon's departure from old forms of construction is well exemplified by its pronounced simplicity and unrivaled light-weight. Fully equipped for travel, it weighs a half-ton less than comparable cars.

Pick out a rough road in this locality and drive the Marmon over it at any touring speed.

Even the heaviest of the major class cars cannot equal the comfort that you will experience.

Scientific construction, interpreted by the Marmon, includes the extensive use of aluminum, perfect balance, and elimination of many parts. The result is lightness and simplicity.

In the ordinary car such parts as the heel-board, running boards, and side-shields are extra parts—dead parts. In the Marmon they are formed by structural parts; these structural parts are live working parts.

Light-weight and balance have so increased efficiency that Marmon 34 owners find it will average considerable more distance per gallon of fuel than cars of like size and power. In tire mileage owners also find it will exceed them from two to three thousand miles.

Will you consent to a demonstration, and designate the road?

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MARMON NEW YORK COMPANY, Inc.
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Harold T. Birnie, 11 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Gilbert B. Perkins, Inc., 1416 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; The Auto Shop, 20 Crosby Place, Paterson, N. J.; Sanderson Motor Car Co., 496 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.; H. L. Zobel, Seabright, N. J.

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Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.

CALLS ON BREEDERS FOR MORE HORSES

R. C. Vanderbilt Starts Campaign Among Organizations of U. S. and Canada.

WAR LOSS NOW 5,000,000

American Hackney Horse Society Urges Continuation of Exhibits—Prominent Men Co-operating.

In view of what is believed to be a serious menace to agriculture and industry resulting from the destruction of 5,000,000 horses in the war, the unprecedented export of 1,000,000 head in two years from the United States to warring nations and the present sharp curtailment of livestock production because of the high cost of feed, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, President of the American Hackney Horse Society and the Association of American Horse Shows, has started a campaign to increase horse breeding in America, it was announced last night.

An appeal for co-operation has been sent to breeders, livestock organizations, and agricultural societies throughout the United States and Canada. At a special meeting of the Hackney Horse Society, called by Mr. Vanderbilt to devise measures for meeting the emergency, resolutions were adopted declaring that the export of horses threatens to assume still greater proportions in the near future and urging breeders to use every means to keep up the supply. The resolutions said:

"Abundant harvests are not more vital than an adequate supply of horses, whether in war or peace, but while a single season's preparation can produce a harvest, at least five years are required to produce a serviceable horse."

Among the Directors of the society who are co-operating with Mr. Vanderbilt in the movement are Fred Pabst of Oconomowoc, Wis.; Samuel Insull of Chicago, W. D. Henry of Pittsburgh, John L. Buahnell of Springfield, Ohio; Charles E. Coxe and Thomas G. Ashton of Philadelphia, William du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Daniel J. Driscoll of Reading, Penn.; Paul Moore and William Ziegler, Jr., of New York, and Colonel J. Wesley Allison of Canada.

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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

We are at WAR, and it is a very serious thing.

THE disasters of war are not incurred on the battle field alone. War and disaster go hand in hand—you can not have one without the other.

Some of the disasters can be prevented. The Bankers of America want your help in preventing one very serious disaster which threatens you—which threatens every family in this city, every family in the nation.

The first $2,000,000,000 instalment of the Liberty Loan of 1917, United States War Bonds, bearing interest at 3½% is before the nation for subscription. **This issue** must and will be fully subscribed before June 15th.

But subscription in the **WRONG WAY** means disaster. Read every word of this advertisement—cut it out, take it home and study it. Your help is needed and **needed seriously.**

The banks must not be obliged to buy and hold these bonds. The people must buy them unless the people's interest is to suffer.

The banks have subscribed liberally, but the funds of the banks are, for the most part, needed to support industry and agriculture. Our factories, our merchants, our farmers borrow largely from the banks and these loans must go on if business is to go on, if food is to be produced.

A war is not being waged successfully if armies in the field are winning great victories while the people at home, for whom they are fighting, are suffering dire financial depression, with business at a standstill, factories closed, men everywhere out of work, the rich finding food hard to get, even at the highest prices, and the poor actually starving. And America can and must wage a successful war.

Success is generally built on accurate information, and we feel that if you are informed of the need you will meet the need, surely, quickly and eagerly.

What YOU Must Do

The need is for you, yes you, to buy these bonds. The Nation needs the money to equip its men; for food; for ships. You must not fail to protect your country from disaster at arms through faulty or slow equipment of its men who go to fight your battles. You must protect yourself, your family, your friends, your neighbors, your community from the disaster of business depression and hard times.

Remember, our panics of past years started quickly, but we recovered very, very slowly from them. And this loan must be subscribed by June 15th.

If the average subscription should be $400, then five million people MUST subscribe. You MUST be one of the subscribers. Every family in this community MUST subscribe to protect their own interests, their own income, their own livelihood, their jobs, their future.

Subscribe all you can. Make a real sacrifice. And remember, that if you want our prosperity right here to be all that it can be, you MUST make a real sacrifice.

The man who does not subscribe to these bonds will be looked upon as a citizen unwilling to help his country and his community, his neighbors, his business associates and his own family in their hour of need. But it is not enough to subscribe, just for the form of it. You must subscribe all you can—make a REAL sacrifice.

How It PAYS

Now let's look on the other side of the picture. When this issue is all subscribed by the people you will find that business is increasing markedly. And business is exceptionally good now. But on top of present good business there will be two billion dollars ($2,000,000,000) a staggering sum, spent in a few months for every conceivable kind of product. Metal of all kinds, fabrics of all kinds, food stuffs of all kinds, workmanship, labor of all kinds, will be called on to fill the needs of our government and foreign governments' buying in this market. The entire nation will be called on to produce as never before. The workers of the Nation will be buying freely of all necessary articles of merit. Right here in our city the demand will be felt and those things we produce be consumed as never before. The money we have put into Liberty Bonds will be coming back to us in a great volume ON TOP of the present prosperity, the present high tide of good business which we enjoy.

You will find that the sacrifice you made to buy Liberty Bonds is not a sacrifice but the best stroke of business you ever did for yourself, your family, your friends, your community, since you earned your first dollar.

Now do you see why you MUST subscribe all you can NOW? Disaster if you don't—prosperity if you do.

And let's see what you get for your money when you subscribe. A United States Government Bond—a first mortgage on the whole United States, paying you steady interest at 3½ per cent.—a piece of the wealth of the wealthiest nation in the world. No investment you have today can compare in safety with these Liberty Loan Bonds.

But we do not advise your throwing over other investments to buy these bonds, attractive though they are. A great many people getting out of investments at the same time unsettles business conditions. We want you to subscribe to these bonds out of CURRENT INCOME as much as possible.

If you have investments and no cash it is best for you to go to your bank—any bank—and borrow on your investment and put the proceeds in Liberty Bonds.

How Easy It Is

See how easy it is to subscribe and to meet the payments. A payment of only 2% is made with your subscription. The balance is payable in four instalments, up to August 30th. Thus if you subscribe to a $500 bond, you pay with your subscription, ten dollars ($10). On June 28th you pay ninety dollars ($90) more. On July 30th you pay one hundred dollars ($100) more. On August 15th one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) and on August 30th the final payment of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150). Thus you can pay for a considerable part of your subscription from your income meanwhile.

If you have no bank account—if you have a job you MUST subscribe just the same for we need your help—your country and your fellow citizens here need your help just the same. You can buy a $50 bond and you can go to your employer and subscribe through him on the partial payment plan. The banks of this city have already asked him to help you and have offered to help him help you. But you must help, too, and exert every effort to have every friend you have subscribe. You must do your part to aid your country, to protect your job and make it better, to protect your family and help us all protect the families and the workers of the nation.

You can buy a $50 Liberty Loan Bond—you can do your bit. You can pay $2.50 a week for twenty weeks. Then you have saved against a rainy day, a fifty dollar bill which pays you interest. You can be a real American and fight shoulder to shoulder with all the rest of us to keep our flag flying high and our families safe and prosperous and content.

If you have a bank account go to your bank and subscribe. If you have no bank account go to your boss and subscribe, AND DO IT NOW.

War Loan Committees, American Bankers Association

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It is remarkable that we are able to lower prices on this class of goods at this time, for on nearly every item there is a marked increase in present-day quotations of wholesalers.

The sale will last a week (ending Saturday), and it is safe to prophesy that such low figures will not rule for many a month to come.

"Biggest Value" Stenographers' Note Books—Well bound book, containing 100 leaves of excellent paper, suitable for both ink and pencil; size 6x9 inches; red ruling; gross, $8; doz. 69c

Boston Sharpener—Latest model, with the Boston point and screw on receptacle; sale at 69c

Desk Pads—12x19 or 19x24; heavy board; with leather corners; choice of colors and finishes; reg., 50c; sale 39c

Blotting Paper—19x24 inch size; excellent absorbing quality; choice of Nile green, white or light blue; reg. 55c doz.; sale, doz 44c

Commercial Blank Books—heavily bound in black board binding; red corners and back; with rubs; good quality ink paper; choice of Journal, Ledger, Cash or Day Book ruling:
250 pages, regularly 95c; sale 75c
400 pages, regularly $1.25; sale 95c
500 pages, regularly $1.50; sale $1.15

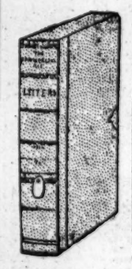
Manila Paper—letter size; excellent for second or copy sheets; ten reams for $3.50; ream 37c

Typewriter Paper—white; water marked bond; regularly $1 ream; sale 10 reams for $6.50; or ream 69c

Hammer Mill Bond Typewriter Paper—legal size; ruled; substantial weight; regularly $1.25 a ream; sale 10 reams for $9; or ream 95c

Manila Pads—horizontal and legal margin ruled; excellent ink paper; regularly, dozen $1.10; sale 89c

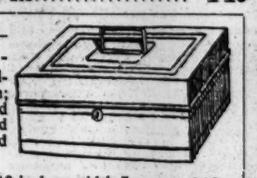
Box Files—For filing correspondence; well made; marble paper covered; with A to Z index; regularly, each 25c; sale, per dozen, $2.25; each 19c



Index Cards—good quality Bristol stock; substantial weight; horizontal ruled:
3x5 inches; $6.50 for 10,000; per 1,000 ..... 69c
4x6 inches; $13 for 10,000; $ per 1,000 ..... 1.35
5x8 inches; $21 for 10,000; $ per 1,000 ..... 2.25

Pocket Scratch Pads—handy size; good quality paper; regularly 20c dozen; sale, gross $1.75; dozen 15c

Metal Boxes—strongly constructed of medium weight tin; Japan black; gold border; hinged cover; lock and two keys.



Cash Box—length 10 inches; width 7 inches; depth 4 inches; sale 59c
Bond Box—length 9¼ inches; width 4½ inches; depth 2¾ inches; sale 45c
Office or Money Box—6 compartments for currency and coin; length 9¼ inches; width 7 inches; depth 1⅝ inches; sale 65c

Mikado Lead Pencils—hexagonal; highly polished, red eraser; sale price, gross $3.45; dozen 29c

Rubber Bands—grey; choice of sizes and thicknesses; in bulk, lb. $1.50; in ¼-lb. boxes ... 40c

Modern Clips—double loop wire; holds papers without tearing; 100 to box; regularly 65c per 1000; sale 44c

Manila Folders—for filing correspondence; medium weight; letter size; scored edge; 100 to a package; sale $6.50 per 1000, or per 100 for 69c

Typewriter Ribbons—for all makes of machines; record or copying; black, blue, purple or two color; all new fresh goods; regularly 50c; sale 39c

Manila Pay Envelopes—good quality stock; well gummed; per 1000 for $6.50; per 100 for 69c

Ink—Carter's 4 oz. bottles; Koal Black or Writing Fluid; regularly 10c; sale 6c

Paste—Carter's 4 oz. jars; regularly 10c; sale 6c

Glue—Carter's bottle or Adams' tubes; regularly 10c; sale 6c

L. & C. Hardmuth "H" Ink Eradicator—set of 2 bottles of chemical; regularly set 15c; sale 8c

Rent or Money Receipts—medium size; good ink paper; perforated to leave permanent stub; book of about 50 leaves; dozen 42c; book of about 100 leaves; dozen 65c

Printing While You Wait
50 Visiting Cards—for 19c
100 Business Cards—for 44c

Printing on Your Own Stock
500 Letter Heads—for $1
1000 Letter Heads—for $1.50
500 Envelopes—for 60c
1000 Envelopes—for 85c

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash in the "S. & H." Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'clock; Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

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RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.

Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

CUBS DOWN GIANTS BEFORE 28,000 PLEASED CHICAGOANS

ZEIDER'S DOUBLE BEATS THE GIANTS

Cubs Break Losing Streak and Conquer McGrawless New Yorkers by 6 to 5 Score.

RECORD CROWD AT GAME

With 28,000 Jammed in Weeghman Park, 10,000 Fans Are Locked Out—Zim's Error Disastrous.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Coming from behind with an eighth-inning spurt that wiped out a lead presented to the Giants on a flock of misplays, the Cubs broke their losing streak of three straight runless exhibitions and defeated New York 6 to 5 before 28,000 fans at Weeghman Park today. Rollie Zeider's double, his fourth hit in 27 times at bat, decided the issue. The blow counted the tying and winning markers, sent the crowd into a frenzy, and delayed the contest for at least ten minutes while the umpires and policemen cleared the field of excited and cushion-throwing fans.

Long before game time long lines of baseball-hungry fans surrounded the park. The stands, boxes, and bleachers were jammed thirty minutes before starting time, while fifteen before 3 o'clock the aisles and stairways were filled, and when the regulation opening hour rolled around there were at least 5,000 fans on the field. After this the gates were closed and the late comers turned away, probably 10,000 spectators being disappointed. The 28,000 estimate comes from President Weeghman, and he is authority for the statement that this mark is not 50 out of the way.

Giants Forge to the Front.

And the game was one of those battles that could not have been rehearsed and then run off in any better style to please such a large outturn. First, there were two scoreless rounds; then the Cubs, at the expense of Pol Perritt, the New York hurler, galloped away with a three run lead. By showing that never-say-die spirit, the Giants hammered away at Jim Vaughn, Mitchell's slab choice, counting twice in the fifth and then taking the lead by walks, batting, taking advantage of errors and punching out a timely swat to register three times in the sixth.

Just when this one-run margin looked like the clinching blow, the Bruins, started by Acting-Manager Herzog's error, knocked Tesreau, Perritt's successor, off the hill, only to be stopped temporarily by Slim Sallee, New York's third pitcher. He appeared after a battle of wits between Mitchell and Herzog and staved off defeat in the seventh by fanning Hendrix, pinch hitter for Vaughn.

The seventh was a cakewalk for long and lanky Sallee, but the eighth was the thriller of the day, for Hendrix obtained revenge for his pinch-hitting strikeout, delivering a double that was followed by Zeider's two-piy shot. On top of this, Claude, taking Vaughn's hurling job, held the Giants without a hit in the last three innings.

Zim's Error Starts Trouble.

Hopelessly beaten, the crowd dejected and silent, Heinie Zim, once the popular idol of the third base crowd, made the biggest hit of his Chicago career with the home fans by booting Mann's grounder, beginning the lucky eighth. Flack, who had horned into the contest vice Wolter, poked out a single following this, but Deal, with a hitting record of a single, walk, and sacrifice in three previous chances at the plate, forced Flack at second on a roller to Fletcher, Mann reaching third safely.

Here's where Hendrix played the leading role, making the fans take back the harsh things they said about him when he took three healthy swings without connecting with the pill, when he batted for Vaughn in the sixth with two mates on base.

This time one of those healthy swings connected with a Slim Sallee curve ball and the leather sailed into the left field crowd, far away from Burns's mitts. It would have been a triple with no one on the field, but because of ground rules the clout was limited to two bases, Mann being permitted to score, while Deal was held at third. Hendrix was on second. This was the situation as Zeider faced it, knowing that he had not hit one safe in his last thirty-two trips, probably the worst batting slump in his baseball career. He must have been desperate by this time, for on Sallee's second pitch the veteran crashed the ball down the third base line, the ball passing over the bag and into the crowd, good for two bases and scoring both Deal and Hendrix, the tying and winning runs.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss	4	0	1	2	1	Burns,lf	4	0	3	4	1
Wolter,rf	2	1	0	1	0	Herzog,2b	3	0	0	3	1
Smith,c	2	0	0	7	1	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	4	1	Zim'man,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	6	0	Fletcher,ss	3	1	0	2	1
Williams,cf	4	0	2	3	2	Rob'tson,rf	4	2	1	2	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Holke,1b	3	1	0	8	0
Wilson,c	0	0	0	8	1	Rariden,c	4	0	1	4	1
Wolfe	0	0	0	0	0	Ferritt,p	1	0	0	0	1
Flack,rf	1	0	1	2	0	Tesreau,p	2	0	1	0	0
Deal,3b	2	1	2	1	2	Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	1
Vaughn,p	1	1	0	0	0	aKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
bRuether	0	0	0	0	0						
Hendrix,p	2	1	1	0	1	Total	35	5	9	24	8
Total	31	6	8	27	8						

a Batted for Sallee in ninth.
b Ran for Wilson in sixth.
c Batted for Vaughn in sixth.

Errors—Herzog, Zimmerman, Doyle, Merkle, Wilson, Deal, Hendrix.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3—6
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3—5

Two-base hits—Williams, Rariden, Zimmerman, Hendrix, Zeider. Sacrifice hit—Deal. Sacrifice flies—Holke, Herzog. Double plays—Deal and Merkle; Herzog and Holke; Burns and Zimmerman. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ferritt, 3; Tesreau, 2; Vaughn, 2; Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Ferritt, 1 hit, 3 runs in 2 2-3 innings; Sallee, 8 and 2 no 2 2-3; Vaughn, 2 and 0 in 6; Tesrau, 4 and 0 in 3; Hendrix, 0 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Ferritt, 1; Vaughn, 4; Tesreau, 1; Sallee, 2; Hendrix, 2. Passed ball—Wilson. Time—2 hours 80 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Branafield.

American Association.

Kansas City, 8; Toledo, 0.
(First game.)
Toledo, 6; Kansas City, 2.
(Second game.)
St. Paul, 4; Louisville, 0.
(First game.)
Louisville, 5; St. Paul, 1.
(Second game.)
Columbus, 9; Minneapolis, 7.
(First game.)
Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 0.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
(Second game.)

Southern Association.

Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 2.
New Orleans, 5; Little Rock, 2.
(First game.)
New Orleans, 2; Little Rock, 1.
(Second game.)
Chattanooga, 8; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 9; Mobile, 1.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans at Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 1670.
FAMOUS
IMPERIAL
MIXTURE
SMOKING TOBACCO
IMPORTED AND SOLD BY
The Stearn Company
55 WALL STREET

BASEBALL.

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	26	17	.650
New York	25	18	.610
Chicago	29	20	.592
St. Louis	24	21	.533
Cincinnati	22	23	.440
Brooklyn	16	23	.421
Boston	15	23	.405
Pittsburgh	15	29	.341

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	33	15	.688
Boston	29	15	.659
New York	24	20	.545
Cleveland	26	25	.510
Detroit	20	24	.455
St. Louis	18	27	.400
Washington	17	29	.370
Philadelphia	15	27	.357

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

JEFF SMITH A PUZZLE.

Holds Matty's Reds Safe While the Dodgers Take 4 to 3 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Jeff Smith and his curve proved too much for the Reds today and the Dodgers took the second game of the series, 4 to 3, casting gloom over an expectant assemblage of 10,000 Cincinnati folk, who turned out to see their pets keep up the winning streak recently inaugurated.

The Reds gave their backers something to crow about by lamming Big Jeff's efforts high and far in the opening frame. That was all for the Reds, however, feeble infield taps being the best they could do after their three runs in the first. Toney, too, pitched good ball after he settled down, but fortunately, the Dodgers hit him hard before this development, getting one run in the first and three more in the third.

After that it was a pitcher's battle, with both twirlers getting high-class support. The Brooklyn fielders' chances were exceedingly soft, however, while the Dodgers hit some of Toney's slants hard. Robbery by Hal Chase and others of seemingly perfectly good drives, prevented the Dodgers from piling up a few more runs, but the boys went to their hotel happy.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	1	2	3	2	Groh,3b	3	1	2	0	4
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	17	1	Kopf,ss	3	0	0	2	5
Hickman,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Roush,cf	4	1	2	0	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Chase,1b	3	1	0	16	2
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Clarke,c	4	0	2	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	0	0	4	Thorpe,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	0	7	Cueto,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Snyder,c	4	0	2	4	2	Shean,2b	3	0	0	2	7
Smith,p	4	0	0	0	1	Toney,p	3	0	1	2	1
						aHuhn	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	27	23	Total	33	3	8	27	19

a Batted for Toney in ninth.

Errors—Stengel, Kopf, Shean.

Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Stengel. Three-base hits—Groh, Stengel. Stolen bases—Cutshaw. Double plays—Kopf, Shean, and Chase, (2.) Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 3. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 3; Toney, 2. Hits and runs—Off Smith, 8 hits and 3 runs in 7 innings; Toney, 9 and 4 in 9. Struck out—By Smith, 4; Toney, 1. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

PHILLIES WIN ANOTHER.

Victory Over Cardinals Strengthens Their Hold at Top.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Alexander was too expert for St. Louis today, and Philadelphia consequently strengthened its hold on first place by winning by a score of 4 to 1. Snyder was badly hurt in the fourth when one of Alexander's fast ones hit him on the arm. He was forced to retire, and was replaced by Livingston. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	0	4	1	J.Smith,cf	2	1	2	1	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	2	2	2	Stewart,cf	2	0	0	0	1
Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	1	Gonzales,lb	2	0	0	11	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	4	0	Miller,2b	4	0	0	3	7
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	4	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	2	1	1	4	2	Liv'gston,c	2	0	0	5	1
Killifer,c	3	0	1	9	1	Long,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Alexander,p	3	0	0	0	1	Betzel,lf	1	0	0	1	0
						F.Smith,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	7	27	8	Watson,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Horstman,p	1	0	0	0	2
						aBescher	1	0	0	0	0
						Steele,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	4	27	16

a Batted for Horstman in eighth.

Errors—Bancroft, Whitted, Gonzales, Miller, F. Smith.

Philadelphia	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Niehoff. Home runs—J. Smith, Whitted. Stolen bases—Whitted, Livingston, Niehoff. Sacrifice hit—Niehoff. Sacrifice fly—Alexander. Double plays—Gonsales, Miller, and Hornsby; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 3; Watson, 2; Horstman, 1. Hits and runs—Off Alexander, 4 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Watson, 4 and 1 in 3; Horstman, 3 and 2 in 5; Steele, none and none in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Snyder.) Struck out—By Alexander, 9; Horstman, 3; Steele, 2. Time—2 hours 6 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—3	8	1
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	6	1

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3	6	0
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	6	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	28	14	.650
Providence	26	17	.605
Baltimore	25	19	.568
Toronto	23	20	.548
Rochester	23	19	.548
Buffalo	18	26	.409
Montreal	15	25	.375
Richmond	14	31	.311

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.
Richmond at Baltimore.
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

RACING
AT BEAUTIFUL
BELMONT PARK
TODAY
THE SWISH HANDICAP
BELDAME HANDICAP
2 MILE STEEPLECHASE
and THREE other Good Races
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Trains leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:45 and at intervals up to 1:15 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Seats also reserved by Phone. Grand Stand $2. Paddock $5.

GORDON WINS MAYO MILE THIRD TIME

New York A.C. Runner Outraces Higgins and Overton at Mayo Men's Games.

An unusually large crowd saw Willie Gordon, the New York Athletic Club runner, annex the principal honors in the "Mayo Mile," the feature event at the thirty-second annual games of the Mayo Men's Association, held yesterday at Celtic Park. His victory in this year's running of the mile race makes the third successive time the Winged Foot athlete has scored in this event, and gives him permanent possession of the trophy. Gordan covered the journey in 4:23 1-5, and following him closely over the line came Joe Higgins of the Irish-American A. C. and Johnny Overton, Yale University A. A., intercollegiate mile and cross-country champion, in the order named.

Arrayed against Gordon in the field were, in addition to Higgins and Overton, Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., former national cross-country champion; Mike Deveney, running unattached, and H. Holden, New York A. C., former five-mile national champion. On the first two laps of the journey the Greek led the field, with Overton, Gordon, and Higgins following in the order named, the remainder of the field coming back of Higgins. Starting the third lap the intercollegiate champion challenged Gianakopulos for the van position, and before the end of the lap Overton was leading, closely followed by Higgins and Gordon, Gianakopulos taking up the rear.

Entering the last leg of the journey, Overton, his endurance evidently affected by his fast early pace, was not up to the task of defending his position against the challenge of Higgins and Gordon, and as the field headed for the home stretch the Yale athlete was occupying third position, while Higgins was leading Gordon by a short space. About fifty yards from the tape, however, Gordon came through with a sprint which carried him ahead of the Irish-American A. C. runner by about ten yards over Higgins, while Overton trailed home in third position, with the same distance separating him from Higgins. It was the latter's first competition in a race of more than 1,000 yards.

Charles Poree, the wonderful little Millrose A. A. runner, who recently annexed the senior metropolitan cross-country championship title, won an impressive victory in the three mile handicap run, in which he started with a handicap of 40 yards. Poree judged his pace splendidly and waited until the last mile of the journey before trying for the lead. For a while he set a stiff pace and then was forced to relinquish the lead, but on the last lap he spurted past Victor Voteretsas, the Greek runner of the Morningside A. C., who started off the 60-yard mark and won by about twenty yards, in 14:52 4-5.

The summaries:

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Goerger, unattached, (8½ yards); George W. Darnell, Boys' Club, (scratch,) second; L. J. Harper, Irish-American A. C., (5 yards,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Fred Wersen, Acme Wheelmen; Nelson Johnson, Unione Sportiva Italiana, second; Anthony Attardi, Unione Sportiva Italiana, third. Time—6:02 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. R. Ostendorf, Bronx Church House, (42 yards;) George Kimball, unattached, (15 yards,) second; S. Freirich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., third. Time—2:17 3-5.

The "Mayo Mile," Scratch.—Joseph Higgins, Irish-American A. C., second; Johnny Overton, Yale University A. A., third. Time—4:23 1-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles Foree, Millrose A. A., (40 yards;) Victor Voteretsas, Morningside A. C., (60 yards,) second; James McNeil, Jr., Presentation A. C., (180 yards,) third. Time—14:52 4-5.

WHITE SOX TRIM INDIANS.

Cinch the Game with a Scoring Bee in Second Inning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Three hits in a row, a sacrifice, and two bases on balls off Coumbe, combined with a hit and a wild pitch off Klepfer gave Chicago six runs in the second inning here today. The final score was Chicago 10, Cleveland 4.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	1	0	0	0	Graney,lf	5	0	2	2	0
Leibold,rf	1	1	0	0	0	Evans,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	4	1	Allison,cf	4	1	1	2	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	0	3	1	Speaker,cf	3	0	1	1	1
Jackson,lf	5	1	2	7	0	Roth,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Felsch,cf	5	2	2	4	0	Chapman,ss	4	1	2	4	6
Gandil,1b	5	2	2	7	0	Wambsg'ss,2b	4	0	0	4	5
Risberg,ss	3	1	1	0	3	Harris,1b	3	1	1	9	1
Schalk,c	2	2	1	4	0	O'Neill,c	3	0	1	3	2
Williams,p	3	0	0	0	0	Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Basby,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	36	10	12	27	6	Total	34	4	9	27	17

Errors—Risberg, Evans, Speaker, Klepfer.

Chicago	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	—10
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	—4

Two-base hits—Leibold, Risberg, Schalk. Three-base hits—Leibold, Jackson, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Evans, Risberg, Schalk, Weaver. Double plays—Weaver and Gandil; Speaker, Chapman, Evans, and Wambsgans. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 11. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; Williams, 4. Hits and runs—Off Coumbe, 8 hits and 2 runs in 1 1-3 innings; Williams, 9 and 4 in 9; Klepfer, 4 and 3 in 1 2-3; Basby, 6 and 1 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, 3 (Harris, Basby, O'Neil.) Struck out—By Coumbe, 1; Klepfer, 1; Basby, 1; Williams, 2. Wild pitch—Klepfer. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

Cashmore Wins Canoe Race.

Dudley Cashmore of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club won the annual championship race of the Atlantic division of the American Canoe Association yesterday afternoon in 1:02 over a six-mile triangular course on the Hudson River. He will represent the Atlantic division in the national association race at Sugar Island. Joseph Geiser of the Fort Washington Canoe Club was second, and Thomas Zuk of the same organization was third.

Clysmic—
Of Course

Because wise drinkers always call for it as the one sparkling table water to drink either with or *without*.

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.
Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters

Insist on genuine

CLYSMIC
Bottled at The Crystal Springs Waterworks

PROS TRIUMPH ON LINKS.

Nichols and Smith Defeat Travers and Kirkby 8 and 6.

In an exhibition four-ball match at the Wykagyl golf course yesterday, the professional team of Gilbert Nichols and Alex. Smith defeated the amateurs, Jerome D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby, 8 up and 6 to play, in a thirty-six-hole event. The full thirty-six holes, however, was completed and the professionals turned in a best ball card of 140 as against 149 for the amateurs. At the end of the morning round Smith and Nichols were 6 up. They had a best ball of 69 for the morning round and 71 for the afternoon.

Nichols's forte, long driving, was much in evidence all through the match, and Smith was proficient on the greens. In the entire match, Nichols won five holes and halved three, while Smith won four and halved three.

The best ball cards:

Smith and Nichols—											
Out	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	37	
In	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	37	—74
Travers and Kirkby—											
Out	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	38	
In	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	39	—77
Smith and Nichols—											
Out	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	35	
In	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	36	—71
Travers and Kirkby—											
Out	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	37	
In	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	37	—74

CLOVER PATCH IS FIRST.

Scores Victory Over Master McKerron in Speedway Race.

After being out of local competition for three weeks, J. A. Murphy's brown mare, Clover Patch, pacing queen of the Harlem Speedway, made her reappearance yesterday at the matinée of the Road Drivers' Association, and gave an exhibition that was truly characteristic of Clover Patch. Under the guiding hands of Jesse Smith the Murphy entrant came back into her own in spectacular fashion, when she won a straight heats' victory over R. Jacob's bay gelding, Master McKerron, which three weeks ago defeated Clover Patch the first time in three years. The times for the two events were 1:01 and 1:06, the former time very nearly approaching the Speedway record for the one-half mile.

The summaries:

1:12 Class.—Trotting.

Lester M., br. g., (J. Flaherty)	1	1
Lady Advice, b. m., (Jesse Smith)	2	2
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. W. Meckel)	3	3
Silent Sister scratched.		

Time—1:09½; 1:11.

1:09 Class.—Trotting.

Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Merris)	1	1
Hindenburg, br. g., (W. Hamadorf)	2	2
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	3	3

Time—1:07½; 1:07.

1:10 Class.—Pacing.

Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	1	3
Happy Hawkins, ch. g., (R. Jacob)	2	1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	3	2

Time—1:07; 1:09¾; 1:08.

1:08 Class.—Trotting.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (Dave McClary)	1	1
Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	2	2

Time—1:07; 1:05.

1:05 Class.—Trotting.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	1
The High Born Lady, b. m., (J. Manning)	2	2

Time—1:04; 1:08.

1:05 Class.—Pacing.

Clover Patch, br. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacob)	2	2
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel)	3	3

Time—1:01; 1:06.

1:07 Class.—Trotting.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	2
The Trip, b. s., (J. Smith)	2	1
Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil)	3	3

Time—1:05; 1:09¾; 1:08.

CANNOT BEAT THE IRISH.

American Soccer Team Bows to Their Superior Play at Newark.

NEWARK, June 10.—In a very scrappy soccer game Ireland triumphed over America by a score of 3 goals to 2 in the final round of the annual cup tie series of the New York Footballers' Protective Association this afternoon. The lineup:

Ireland, (3.)	Position.	America, (2.)
O'Connor	R. F.	Reilly
McNeill	R. B.	Spaulding
Dahill	L. B.	Waldron
Hutchinson	R. H.	Robertson
Bustard	C. H.	Lennox
Butler	L. H.	Ingram
Campion	O. R.	Zehnder
O'Halloran	I. R.	Ford
Casey	C. R.	Hemingsley
Hogan	I. L.	Kosisch
McGreevy	O. L.	Cooper

Referee—G. Caldicott. Linesmen—Messrs. Flannigan and Moiineux. Goals—McGreevey, (2,) Campion, for Ireland; Ford, Heminsley, for America. Time of halves—45 minutes.

Rival Scottish soccer teams met yesterday in a championship game of the New York State Football League at Lenox Oval, the Clan MacDonald beating Brooklyn winning by a score of goal to 0 over the Clan MacDuff.

VOSHELL BEATS BASSFORD.

Takes Final Match in New York Lawn Tennis Club Tourney.

S. Howard Voshell won the postponed singles final of the New York Lawn Tennis Club tennis tournament yesterday afternoon when he defeated Henry Bassford in straight sets with the score of 6–3, 6–4, 6–3.

Voshell had been playing earlier in the day in the Country Club of Westchester tournament on turf courts, and the change to clay tended to disrupt his game. He was not nearly as certain in his stroking as is usually the case. But for all he was far superior to Bassford, who could not combat successfully against Voshell's net attack.

SPENCER DEFEATS KRAMER.

Young Candidate for Bicycle Championship Keeps Up Winning Gait.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 10.—Arthur Spencer, the speedy Toronto youngster, defeated Frank L. Kramer in the one-third-mile national championship race here this afternoon, Spencer led Kramer at the tape by the length of his front wheel.

In the heat to decide third and fourth places, Bob Spears won from Willie Spencer, a brother of Arthur, by inches. This Spencer had previously eliminated Goullet in the semi-finals.

DOUBLES MATCH FOR BAGGS AND VOSHELL

By Defeating Rosenbaum and Watson They Win Their Way Into Westchester Finals.

Whether or no it is because the men are playing on turf courts instead of clay, the fact remains that the annual tennis tournament at the Country Club of Westchester has called forth more spirited and more scientific competition than any event hereabouts this season. Yesterday, the second in the progress of the tournament, was livened with doubles competition on the part of two teams, at least, that left little to be desired, and as a result there are ensconced in final round brackets the veteran team composed of S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs, and a team made up of Fred C. Inman and Lyle E. Mahan. They will meet in the final round of the tournament this afternoon. The singles play will begin tomorrow with a fine array of talent.

Baggs and Voshell have long been partners in tennis doubles and two years ago were well up among the first ten in the official ranking. They were called upon in yesterday's encounter to face Dr. William Rosenbaum and C. F. Watson, Jr., in a semi-final round encounter, and earned the victory at 6-1, 6-3. Voshell was particularly effective, all the cunning which carried him to repeated victories in the tournaments of a year ago being at his beck and call. It was particularly noteworthy that not once did he miss an overhead shot and his smashes and kills were determining factors. Baggs, too, seemed to gather unto himself more of his accustomed speed, so that he was at all times an able second to the brilliant efforts which were being put forth by Voshell. Bagg's best work was done at the net, where his sure cross-courting returns of hard drives were especially effective. Rosenbaum and Watson were kept largely in the back court by the deep driving of Baggs and Voshell, and Rosenbaum had small opportunity to exercise his vaunted ability to make telling kills.

W. Merrill Hall and Alrick H. Man, Jr., contrived to pull out a victory over Benjamin Letson and Elliott Binzen, one of the most promising of the younger doubles teams, after two close sets, the score being 7–5, 7–5. This match was played in the morning and in the afternoon, Hall and Man faced Inman and Mahan. The latter team played doubles of a superior order. Mahan in particular excelled, but Inman was not far behind him in effectiveness and the victory was recorded at 6–4, 6–4, 6–1.

The last two sets found Inman and Mahan playing at top speed, with Hall and Man disconcerted by the determined rally. There were many sparkling volleying duels, but the steadiness of the victors would not be denied. Mahan was a tower of strength at the net, his cross-courting shots being particularly elusive. Also, he lobbed well, and his success in this line often afforded opportunity for a recovery of position, after some aggressive play by Hall and Man. Mahan was almost perfect, his overhead stinging smashing shots bounding at times clear over the backstop. Inman was effective with his twisting service, which gripped the turf so that the ball came away from the grass at a puzzling angle. His play at the net was nearly as strong as Mahan's, stinging shots being sent true once the opening for such appeared.

In the last set Man and Hall were completely routed by the dazzling superiority of their opponents' play, and could offer only feeble resistance to their march to victory.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens, claiming; one mile. Stradivarius, (imp.,) 116 pounds; Wonderful, (imp.,) 110; Meadowworth, 108; Muckross, (imp.,) 108; Cashel, 107; Ed Bond, 106; Capital Prize, 104; John Douglass, 104; Three Chaers, 104; Manhassat, (imp.,) 104; Roderick II., (imp.,) 104; *Rockport, 103; *Onunda, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Bandolet, 160 pounds; Patchan, 141; Sir Charlcote, 141; Plaiser d'Amour, (imp.,) 141; Florida, 139; Bryn Chant, 138; Masterful, 136; Wolferton II., (imp.,) 136; Ojala, 136; Marshena, 136.

THIRD RACE.—The Beldame Handicap, for mares, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, straight. Bayberry Candle, 128 pounds; America III., (imp.,) 109; Serenest, 109; Sea Ware, 100; Hathor, (imp.,) 98; Avis, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, conditions; one mile. Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Ballad, 114; Harvest King, 114; Manister Tel, (imp.,) 111; Defense, 111; Sortie, 111; Golden Rod, 109; Battle, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Sharp

ALLEY FESTA WITH SUNDAY LEFT OUT

Evangelist Forced to Stay Away Because His Physician Forbade It.

KISSES WAIT FOR RECRUITS

Any Man Willing to Try Earnestly to Enlist Will Get One from "Society Girl" Tonight.

The Alley Festa, which is being held in Macdougal Alley for the benefit of the American Red Cross and allied war relief, went on as merrily as usual last night, despite the absence of Billy Sunday, who was to be the chief attraction. The evangelist sent word yesterday afternoon, according to an announcement made for the committee in charge, that while he was in full sympathy with the cause, his physician had forbidden him to use up any of his strength outside the tabernacle and he would be unable to attend. Despite his absence, however, the financial results last night were gratifying. Richard Mansfield, Jr., who is to enter the American Ambulance service next month, was in charge of the sale of tickets at the movies for the benefit of the Russian Ambulance service in the afternoon.

Tonight will be Army and Navy night. Any man who will sign a pledge at a desk inside the tent of the Alley Theatre to go to a recruiting office and make a sincere effort to enlist in the army, navy, or marine corps, will be formally kissed by one of "a number of society girls," whose names are being withheld. Additional police protection will be provided to keep the waiting crowds from breaking out of line. An organization whose work in this line suggested the enterprise has reported that about 50 per cent. of those kissed actually appeared later at recruiting stations, but the Alley Committee hopes that the power of lingering memory will be stronger in this case.

For tonight's functions Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has invited as her guests Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Department of the East; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and their staffs, besides Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, formerly Naval Attaché in Paris, and Colonel Augustus P. Gardner, who resigned his seat in Congress to accept a commission. After the party has dined on the balcony of the restaurant Colonel Gardner will deliver a speech at 9:15 to the crowds in the alley. At 10:30 there will be drills in the alley by a company of marines and one of sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard under the command of Commander Upham and Lieutenant Wilcox. Officers and men from the allied armies and navies in uniform will be present in considerable numbers.

Today will be the last on which popular prices will prevail. Tomorrow night, the last of the Festa, will be devoted to the Allies' ball. The Alley will be covered with a dancing floor, and several bands will furnish music at all times during the evening. The price of admission for this function will be $2, and the committee has announced that it hopes to be able to keep the crowd down to a size which will permit dancing without much interference. The prices of all the attractions inside will remain as before.

The Liberty Bond booth has sold $87,500 up to date, and hopes to make the total $150,000 before the Festa is at an end.

IDENTIFIED BY FOOTPRINT.

New Maryland Hospital System Proves Mother's Right to Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The new footprint system of identifying babies at the Maryland General Hospital has cleared up a case of mistaken identity. This system was adopted to make sure the babies in the maternity department did not "get mixed." The footprints of every baby born at the institution are kept on file, with the name of the mother.

Laura Jones of North Carolina became a mother three months ago. The footprints of the child were taken. The mother returned to North Carolina, leaving her babe in charge of another woman. About the same time a baby was found in the vestibule. The police thought Laura Jones had abandoned her infant. A relative identified the foundling as the Jones baby. Recently Laura Jones came back. She knew her own babe. The police authorities were doubtful. At the hospital when the footprints of the two babies were compared with the record the mother proved her claim.

Miss Eversman to Sing in "Aida."

Alice Eversman, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company for the last year, is to sing the title rôle in "Aida" next Saturday night in the stadium of the College of the City of New York. Miss Eversman, who will appear with Leon Zinovieff and others, has been engaged in place of Claudia Muzio, who failed to obtain the consent of the Metropolitan Directors, it is said. The Open Air Festival Opera Company, organized by the Associated Music Bureaus under Max Brav, also announces that the proceeds of the occasion will be shared by the Civilian Relief Committee as a war benefit.

MAN MUST DO MAN'S WORK.

Rutgers President Tells Graduation Class of Youth's Mission Now.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—Speaking upon "The Divine Mission of Youth" before the students of the graduating class of Rutgers College, President W. H. S. Demarest declared this evening that "God sends a man today as He sent Jesus Christ centuries ago to play a man's part in the world, to do a man's work, to live a man's best life in his day and generation, and to be no weakling or coward."

"The Apostles marched forth to a lifelong, effectual, and prophetic service," he continued, "laying the foundations of a new civilization. We of today face a still broken human life, an apostasy of nations. Young men are charged, as Jesus was charged, to make the world's redemption their supreme task. It may be on the battlefield and in the trenches; in the building of the resources of a nation, or in the steady, quiet life of usual vocation. Always it is the militant, unflinching challenge of injustice and untruth, and a self-sacrificing loyalty to the Kingdom of God."

With sixty of the seventy-seven graduates already in war service, Khaki was the predominating color in the commencement exercises of the college, which began with the baccalaureate sermon. Tomorrow will be class day, and on Tuesday morning the 151st commencement will be held. It is expected that at the alumni banquet, held immediately afterward, the success of the million dollar endowment campaign begun a year ago will be announced. The graduating class has decided to use the money ordinarily devoted to the senior ball, the crowning social event of the year, for war relief work, and the dance has been cancelled.

War mass meetings having taken up all the available banquet halls in town, L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, has pressed his private car into service in that capacity, and the fortieth anniversary reunion of the class of 1877 of Rutgers College will be held on a siding here tomorrow evening.

SWEDES PUT OFF SUFFRAGE.

Riksdag Rejects It and Women Cannot Get the Vote Until 1923.

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Woman suffrage in Sweden has been postponed for at least four years, the Riksdag having rejected a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The second chamber accepted the amendment without division, but the first chamber rejected it by a vote of 66 to 48.

The only encouraging feature for the suffragists is the fact that Professor Nielsen, for many years one of the principal opponents of woman suffrage, who was characterized some years ago as "a fly on the wheel of progress" by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has announced that he will no longer oppose the granting of the franchise to women. A new Riksdag will be elected this Fall for a period of three years. If it accepts a suffrage amendment the Riksdag to be elected in 1920 also must adopt it before it can become law. Accordingly the women will not have opportunity at the earliest, to vote at a Riksdag election before 1923.

1,000 ACCIDENTS A DAY.

$15,000 Cases a Year Coming Under New York's Compensation Act.

ALBANY, June 10.—New York State has an average of nearly 1,000 accidents a day, excluding those which cause no loss of time other than the day or shift in which accidents happen and which require no other medical attention than first aid. This fact was made public tonight in the annual report of William C. Archer, Second Deputy Commissioner, of the Bureau of Compensation of the State Industrial Commission.

"There are in New York State 200,000 employers and 2,000,000 employes under the compensation laws. They receive an annual total wage of $1,000,000,000," the report sets forth. "Of the 315,000 cases requiring medical aid, the average cost is $10, it is stated, and there are 60,000 claims annually for benefits, the average benefit being $160.

"There are 1,200 deaths a year. The average death benefit is $3,250. The total annual benefits are now running $12,000,000, including medical. The average compensation wage is $9 a week," the report states.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edward Peple's drama of Quaker life, "Friend Martha," will be presented here early in August. The cast will include Edmund Breese, Oza Waldrop, Helen Lowell, Florence Edney, Lucia Moore, Reginald Denny, Charles A. Stevenson, Sydney Greenstreet, John L. Shine, and Wallace Erskine.

Ada Meade has been engaged for an important part in "Rambler Rose," the new musical comedy in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn will be starred next season by Charles Frohman, Inc.

Changes are still being made in the cast of "His Little Widows" at the Astor. Tonight Percy Bronson will assume the role created by Robert Emmett Keane and Winnie Baldwin will appear in the role Hattie Burks had to give up because of illness.

Eleanor Byrne Fox has been added to the cast of "My Lady's Glove," the Straus operetta scheduled for production a week from tonight at the Lyric. Miss Fox is a daughter of the late John Fox, for many years President of the National Democratic Club.

"Peter Ibbetson," which will suspend its engagement at the Republic next Saturday night, will resume it in the same theatre Aug. 27.

THIS IS FIRST DAY OF STATE REGISTRATION

Every Person Between the Ages of 16 and 50 Required to Enroll Before June 25.

ALL DETAILS ARE COMPLETE

Eleven Motor Trucks Distribute Millions of Forms to the Assembly Districts.

The State military census of all residents of New York, men and women, between the ages of 16 and 50 will begin at 7 o'clock this morning and continue daily except Sunday until June 25 at 10 P. M.

The preparations for the census continued all day yesterday at the headquarters, 261 Broadway, and the central storehouse, 47 East Thirteenth Street, as well as at the various borough headquarters and Supervisors' offices. At the main headquarters on Broadway, which were open to allow persons who were leaving town to register in advance, 125 men and women had registered up to 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

By 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the help of seventy-five volunteer workers and a fleet of eleven auto trucks, the millions of forms were on their way to the headquarters of the Supervisors in each of the Assembly districts throughout the five boroughs of Greater New York.

"I realize that owing to the large number of places that have to be supplied with forms," said Director E. P. Goodrich last night, "a few may not receive theirs by morning. Mistakes may happen, although we have heard from practically every district by evening. Some of the district registration places may not have been supplied from their Assembly district headquarters. There will be a force on hand at the storehouse Monday morning at 6 o'clock to care for emergencies of this nature. The telephone number is Stuyvesant 521. I wish that the newspapers would request any one who may not have received his allotment to telephone or, better, to send a messenger to the storehouse for what he needs."

Many questions about citizenship and place of residence cropped up during yesterday's preliminary registration for those who are going to be out of town during the census taking. Legal experts will serve during the next two weeks to solve some of the problems that arise. It should be explained that citizenship has nothing to do with registration, and whether residents of New York City are citizens of the United States or of some foreign country, regardless of whether the country is at war with the United States or not, every person who is a resident of New York must register.

Almost every church in New York yesterday gave notice of the enrollment, and announced that in one form or another their parish buildings would be used in connection with the taking of it. In many instances names of volunteers from churches who are to assist in the enrollment were read off.

Passengers Bruised in Car Collision.

Two women and two girls, passengers on a north bound Webster Avenue car, were bruised, several other passengers were shaken up, and the motorman, Patrick Sheehey, of 401 East 187th Street was injured on the head yesterday afternoon when the car was struck by another car, south bound, on the same line, that had jumped the track at 149th Street and Melrose Avenue. All the passengers were able to go to their homes. The motorman was taken home in an ambulance.

FLOOD OF PATRIOTIC AIRS.

Music Dealer Says One City Alone Has Published 300 New Ones.

The National Association of Sheet Music Dealers will open its fourth annual convention at 10 o'clock this morning in the Hotel McAlpin, where some 300 members are to discuss the new war taxes, increased postal rates, and other issues of importance today, incidentally not forgetting Liberty bonds. Plans of action were taken up informally by Directors arriving in advance yesterday. The convention will adjourn over Tuesday, when the Music Publishers' Association meets at the Astor. Then the dealers will resume at the McAlpin for two days more, a Wednesday evening feature being a dinner by the Greater New York Publishers and Dealers Association, in charge of Michael Keane.

The President of the dealers' association is Charles W. Homeyer of Boston, and the Secretary and Treasurer R. W. Heffelfinger of Los Angeles. Others arriving yesterday were Thomas F. Delaney, Chicago; C. A. Woodman, Boston; Charles H. Willis, Cincinnati; Ernest G. Philpott, Washington; Paul L. Schmitt, Minneapolis; Harold Orth, Denver; E. G. Eggs, Kansas City; C. A. Miller, Nashville; W. H. Witt and R. G. Volkwein, Pittsburgh; William F. Gamble and Clayton F. Summy, Chicago.

A resolution with regard to war taxes was prepared for submission to the convention today. In France all music carries a 10 per cent. increase in price to cover Government levies since the war, while in England some houses have advanced rates as high as 33 1-3 per cent. Another resolution to be sent to Washington will deal with postal rates, especially of the first class. A rise in letter postage would cut the dealers' "circularizing" correspondence, say, $150 on a $5,000 monthly business, with resulting loss to the postal revenue.

On the subject of the Liberty bonds the music dealers will be asked to instruct their members to urge all clerks and employes to subscribe to the Government loan. At yesterday's meeting there was talk of patriotic songs growing out of the war. Secretary Heffelfinger said 300 such had been published in Los Angeles alone since April 1, and over the country as a whole the number ran into the thousands, without as yet displacing the national airs of the civil and Spanish wars or those of Revolutionary days.

Allied Exchanges Benefit.

The Allied Exchanges for Arts and Crafts announce a benefit, hitherto postponed, to take place at Carnegie Hall in the week of June 18. Among those who have volunteered to appear are Yvonne Garrick, Isadora Duncan, Flora Bevalles, Tamara Swirskaya, David Hochstein, Max Gagna, Salvatore de Stefano, Sascha Votichenko, the Metropolitan ballet, a patriotic chorus of women, another of sailors from a foreign warship now in port, the Russian Balalaika Orchestra, and a symphony orchestra under Oscar Spirescu. There will be speeches by Count Tolstoy and others, and representatives present from the Russian Embassy at Washington and the French and Italian Consulates in New York.

Orchestral Society's Season Ends.

The last of the Orchestral Society's four concerts at the Standard Theatre last evening was marked by announcement that Max Jacobs's forty young men will return for a Fall series to start Sunday, Sept. 29. Meanwhile New York's visible supply of Summer musical entertainment will pass from Ninetieth down to Sixty-sixth Street, where the well-supported Civic Orchestra is to offer symphonic programs and star soloists to the crowds of Broadway. Last night's solo performers uptown were both new, Francesca Marni, soprano, and Ethel Gans, piano. Among selections from Verdi, Rubinstein, Hans Kronold, and others, the most popular was a ballet, "La Source," by Leo Delibes.

LINER DELAYED BY U-BOATS.

British Ship Narrowly Missed Fate of the Torpedoed Southland.

Nearly 100 passengers arrived yesterday at an American port after spending fifteen days on the voyage from England. After they boarded the British liner on May 26 orders came from the Admiralty to remain in the harbor until further instructions, as there were three submarines outside waiting for her. On Wednesday, May 30, the steamship got away, and after steaming 100 miles she was again ordered to go into a bay and anchor, and remained there until the evening of June 2.

The former Red Star liner Southland, which was torpedoed on June 4, with the loss of thirty or more of her crew, was anchored in the same bay, and left an hour or so later on June 2 for Philadelphia. She was said to have been at least four knots slower than the passenger liner, and that prevented getting out of the track of the submarines in time to avoid being torpedoed.

The operator on the liner that reached this side picked up a S O S call on the afternoon of June 4, but it was so vague that he could not tell whether it was sent out by the Southland or an oil tanker that was sunk about the same time.

Lieutenant J. F. Proctor of the British Army Flying Corps, who was a passenger on his way to Toronto on leave, said that the fastest machine now used by the Allies was a single-seater which could make 140 miles an hour and was very steady.

URGE MARTIN SAXE TO STAY.

Employes Petition President of State Tax Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—All the employes of the State Tax Department at the capitol have joined in a signed petition to President Martin Saxe, urging him to reconsider his decision to retire as head of the commission. Mr. Saxe, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for Mayor this Fall, some days ago announced his intention to return to his law practice in New York City.

The petition was presented yesterday to Mr. Saxe, who seemed much impressed by this evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his associates on the commission and the personnel of his department. He promised to give the request his serious consideration.

Mr. Saxe has been head of the State Tax Department since the beginning of Governor Whitman's administration of affairs of the capitol.

Shubert in New Movie Concern.

The Advance Motion Picture Corporation is the name of a new producing concern organized by Lee Shubert, Arthur Hammerstein, and Ralph W. Ince. Work on its first film will be begun early next month in a new studio in course of construction near the Palisades. It will be a screen version of "The Co-respondent," with Elaine Hammerstein, a daughter of Arthur Hammerstein, in the rôle acted on the stage by Irene Fenwick. Other pictures in which Lucille Lee Stewart and May Thompson will be starred will follow.

RELEASE AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

British Authorities Free 16,000,000 Pounds for Shipment Here.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Great Britain has released 45,000 bales, or about 16,000,000 pounds, of Australian wool for immediate shipment to the United States, the Department of Commerce announced today. This action is expected to relieve the wool shortage which has prevailed to some extent for several years, owing to British war export restrictions, and which became especially marked recently, when the Government sought to place large orders for khaki cloth and other woolen materials for military use.

Great Britain is understood to have released the wool shipments under general agreements worked out with American officials by the British War Commission to co-operate in every way possible to make the war effective.

Expert to Show How to Can.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, Chairman of the Emergency Committee of the American Home Economics Association, announced yesterday that a free demonstration in canning and preserving vegetables and fruits would be held all day Friday under the auspices of the committee at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. The Chief Expert of the Canning Clubs of the United States Department of Agriculture is coming from Washington to give the demonstration.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c TO $1.50
THE Passing Show OF 1917
CHARLES DARNTON, EV. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. By ELMER HARRIS
THE KNIFE
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout
You're in Love

LYRIC 43d, W. of B'way. JUNE 18
New Operetta
My Lady's Glove
Beginning MON., By OSCAR STRAUS
Mail orders now. Seats Thursday.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY!
"Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

Civic Orchestral Society Inc. 2d Season
85 selected artists. Pierre Monteaux, Cond.
St. Nicholas Rink 69 West 66th St.
Every Wednesday and Sunday at 3:15 P.M.
First Concert June 20th.
SOLOIST ANNA CASE (Met. Opera Co.)
All Seats Reserved; on sale now at Box Office, Wanamaker's, Gimbel's, Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus's, Tyson's and McBride's. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Limited Capacity—buy in advance.

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse 347th Time! Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea. W. of B'way. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. NORA BAYES, Tempest & Sunshine, Bert Levy, California Boys' Band, Rockwell & Wood, others. & Geo. White & Lena Ash.

RIVERSIDE B. F. KEITH'S B'WAY & 96th ST. JOSEPH SANTLEY, HENRY LEWIS, BANKOFF & GIRLIE & other Big Star Acts.

THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND
Luna
DAWNEE BILL AND Other BIG FEATURES. FREE ATTRACTIONS. Dancing—Band Concerts

Steeplechase
CONEY'S FUN FACTORY

New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach NAN HALPERIN, "PEACOCK ALLEY," HALE & PATTERSON, Mr. & Mrs. JIMMIE BARRY, others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Geo. West 125th St. Ferry GREATER THAN EVER! NEW SENSATIONS SURF BATHING 7 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
2 Big Comedy Hits. "Fiesta & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Pariah."

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Matinee Wed. 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than Pap o' My Heart."

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow, 25c & 50c.
"OUR BETTERS" Great Comedy with a Punch.

HUCKLEBERRY FINN
TOM SAWYER
ABE LINCOLN
The boyhood of Abe Lincoln was as full of joyous adventure as that of either of Mark Twain's famous characters.
In "The Lincoln Cycle" Benjamin Chapin pictures the juvenile days of this tremendously appealing figure and provides a picture of boyhood that will rank in popularity with those of Huck and Tom. A rare treat for every red-blooded boy.
CHAPIN EVERY DAY FROM 1:30 to 11:30 GLOBE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Managers
OPENING TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:10
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY
EVERY NIGHT ATOP THIS THEATRE
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Starts 11:30

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The New Word, The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE $13 LOOK.
GREAT BARRIE PLAYS.

Turn to the Right!
POPULAR PRICE MATS. WED.
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM A. BRADY presents
COURTENAY WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"
Cohan & Harris Theatre, West 42d St. Phone 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MESSRS. HITCHCOCK & GOETZ present HITCHCOCK'S
HITCHY-KOO AN INTIMATE REVUE
ALL STAR CAST—CHORUS, TOO.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK Reopens at this Theatre Aug. 27.
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
GEO. COHAN'S Mat. Today 2:30. 25c & 50c. G. M. Tonight 8:30. 25c to $1.00
EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON
RUSSELL THAW In The Film Sensation "Redemption"
Seats Now Selling in Advance.

TO-MORROW At 8 P. M. Sharp, At the Hudson Theatre.
LAMBS GAMBOL AUCTION SALE
For the Performances to be Given at the Manhattan Opera House Sunday Evening, June 17th, and Monday Matinee, June 18th.
List of Auctioneers (includes De Wolf Hopper, Fred Niblo, William Collier, Raymond Hitchcock, Clifton Crawford, Will Rogers, Barney Bernard, William Courtleigh, Irvin Cobb, Tom Wise, Irving Berlin, and many other famous Celebrities of the Stage World).
REMEMBER—8 P. M. TO-MORROW AT THE HUDSON THEATRE.

TUES. ALLIES' NIGHT
ALLEY FESTA
ALLIED COSTUME
BALL
Grand Finale of the Festa
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT
MRS. CHAS. B. DILLINGHAM
MACDOUGAL ALLEY ADMISSION $2.00
NOTE: OWING TO THE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THIS PRODUCTION THE RUN HAS BEEN EXTENDED FOR TWO ADDITION AL WEEKS.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30.
WILLIAMSON BROTHERS
MATS. 25 & 50c. NIGHTS 400 GOOD SEATS AT 50c. 400 AT 25c.
THE SUBMARINE EYE
TONIGHT—Lovat's Kilties Band (19 Pipers) and Canadian Military Guests will attend.

81st ST. THEATRE
DOROTHY DALTON
in a picture of dash & beauty "WILD WINSHIP'S WIDOW"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10, 15c; Then 15, 25, 50c

RIALTO B'way 42d 15-25-50c.
"ON TRIAL," The Land Week; Bill's Best Comedy, & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra

GLOBE, B'way, 46 St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30.
CHAPIN in his inspiring, soul stirring film creation "The Lincoln Cycle"

STRAND B'way at 47th St. Cont. 11 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.
FIGHTING WITH THE ALLIES
FANNIE WARD in "Her Strange Wedding." O. Henry Story.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....303 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1917.

WAR, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE.

Considerable readjustments of industry to the dominant influence of war were registered last week. The financial reactions of the Liberty Loan have preoccupied Wall Street, but, without minimizing that very large operation, it may be said that the industrial reactions are not less notable. To put the worst foot foremost, it is to be remarked that the mercantile agencies report "slow, backward retail trade" and a reaction in the considerable industry of building. For 126 cities there was a decrease of 36 per cent., or $67,496,000. Evidently we are not to have, in all branches, "business as usual." On the other hand, the growth of business is larger than the decrease. The bank clearings for May are larger by 24 per cent. in New York, and by 32 per cent. elsewhere. It is true that the rise in values of commodities to a new maximum in May swells the increase in bank clearings, but the extraordinary freight movement shows that there is an unusual volume of trade, despite the unprecedented values of the exchanges.

These facts are witness to readjustments of trade rather than to reaction. The decline in the distributive trades attests the progress of that economy to which the country has been counseled. It is not possible to regret it. If the retail buying were not to be restricted, there would be no limit to the high cost of living. The same is true of the decline in the building trades. It needs no demonstration that we all have been lodged, and that there is no need of more houses for the mere purpose of shelter. There had been a tendency to provide more costly lodgings, and it is well that has been checked. There are now homes to suit every taste and pocketbook, but the country can do very well without the erection for the present of still costlier ones, to tempt the diversion of high wages into extravagances. These are only examples of the manner in which funds may be, must be, found for taking successive Liberty Loans in a succession of billions. The nation's income is not equal to supporting the recent scale of living in addition to the Government's huge outlays.

That is the real significance of the readjustments in trade. Business is taking care of the Government's necessities at a lower rate than regular business, and yet at a rate so high that the overbidding for popular consumption is at a range above most pocketbooks. For example, the Government last week bought $20,000,000 worth of shoes. That volume of shoes cannot be taken from the total supply without making all shoes more costly. The Government bought the raw materials first, and the bids from the shoemakers were upon a scale of stabilized costs for materials. In that manner competitive bidding for materials by each shoemaker to a total a dozen or twenty times the amount of the Government's wants was avoided, and some millions saved, besides the minimizing of the rise in the price of shoes. Another single order by the Government last week was for 100,000 motor trucks. A single order of perhaps $150,000,000, the total of the bids not yet being announced, is a considerable support even to such a great industry as the automobile trade. The entire steel trade feels the Government's buying. Three million tons are wanted for ships, and the trade is restless under the bidding by private buyers above the Government's rate. It may be imagined what would be the result of the Government overbidding private buyers.

There was an illustration of that in the grain trade at Chicago. In copper the Government bought too cheaply for the good of the trade. In iron also the Government must pay enough to allow the goods to be produced. The Government is not an object of charity, and if it took goods below the cost of production, it would soon have to make what it wanted for itself, due to the retirement of private makers. The lumber trade has been dominated by the Government's supposed requirements of billions of feet of lumber for ships and for lodgings for 600,000 men to be erected in the next three months. Between now and September

sixteen soldier cities, each of them exceeded in size only by 150 cities in the entire country.

It is not necessary to look further to understand what is going on in trade. All industry is realigning itself with reference to Government demands. Prosperity cannot be universal under such a process, but there is more prosperity than at any previous time. There are blemishes in the Government's procedure. It is inevitable in so immense an undertaking as borrowing and spending larger sums than the world ever witnessed. Upon the whole, however, the Government's expenditures are animated by a new spirit in such affairs, comparable to the sober spirit of the registration for personal duty. When was it ever heard before that Governments were served cheaper than private buyers, and in preference to them? When before was the complaint heard that Government trade was on too low a scale of prices to return costs of production, to say nothing of profits available if the Government were not in the market? The feeling is growing that the Government should pay a fair profit, and should take out of total production no more than it needs. In like manner it may be said that private buyers should moderate requirements to allow the Government to be served.

BUY THE BONDS.

We urge upon every reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES the necessity of immediate investment in the Liberty Loan. The subscriptions must close next Friday. Do not wait four days. Buy now. It would be a dishonor in which the whole nation would share if the total amount were not subscribed for by June 15.

These bonds have been offered by the Treasury Department directly to the people. They form the safest and best investment that can be made. They are purchasable in small quantities. The man or woman who invests in only one $50 bond, contracting to pay for it by installments, performs a patriotic duty and at the same time acts in his or her own personal interest. No wage earner is so poor as to be unable to afford to lend a small sum to the United States Government.

The money is needed now. There is immediate use for every cent of it to pay for the huge operations made necessary by the war, by our war, a righteous war for the preservation of this Republic, for the perpetuation of free institutions. There must still be American citizens who do not fully comprehend the great danger that threatens those institutions, for otherwise the whole issue of bonds would have been taken up immediately. It is every citizen's duty to participate in this national loan, and to do so will cause no loss to any one, but a certainty of substantial gain.

PASS THE LEVER BILL.

National safety demands the immediate acceptance by Congress of the Lever bill, with all its essential features. This is a war emergency measure, and its enactment is imperative. Theorists who oppose the increase of the powers of the Federal Government must lay their theories aside for the time being. The safety of this country will not be imperiled by granting extraordinary power in this matter to President WILSON. On the other hand, its safety will be imperiled by any further delay in the passage of the Food Administration bill.

The case was set forth concisely by Mr. HOOVER in his talk with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, who are united in support of the bill:

> Throughout the last three years two words have been written over the pages of English history—"Too late." Unless the Lever bill is passed immediately, before the grain is harvested, "too late" will be written in our history.

Secretary HOUSTON, in a statement published this morning, declares that the task of maintaining the subsistence of our allies in the war is "a political and moral obligation and a military necessity." The passage of the Food Administration bill will enable us to perform that task and also to care for ourselves. Mr. HOOVER, who has been chosen by the President to head the office of food administration, is without question the very man for the place. He has proved his capacity, and there was no guesswork in his appointment. With the passage of the Lever bill he can take up the work with assurance of success. Distribution will be facilitated, hoarding and speculation will be prevented, and prices will be fairly adjusted. Congress should not permit another week to pass before the enactment of the food administration law. It should be in operation before July.

RUMANIA'S AIM.

The Rumanian Premier, Mr. BRATIANO, gives the Petrograd correspondent of the Parisien the goods news that the army of his sorely tried country is "perfectly trained," provided with better equipment and material than ever before, ready to fight again for the object which brought Rumania into the war:

> Her single object was and is the liberation of Rumanian territories enslaved by Hungary, which never had the right to dispose of themselves.

Consequently, Rumania can accept the present Russian formula of "no annexations nor indemnities." She seeks not conquest, but the union of a nian Alps is a great stretch of land comprising all Transylvania, penetrating Hungary up to Arad and Grosswardein, and the Bukowina to Czernowitz. This territory is occupied by Rumanians, save for the Saxons and Zeklers in the bend of the Carpathians. "On the one side of the Carpathians," writes Mr. LEWIN in "The German Road to the Far East," "is Rumania and freedom; on the other side is Transylvania and the political and spiritual domination of the Magyars." "The Rumanian communities," Mr. LEON DOMINICAN tells us in his "Frontiers of Language and Nationality," "are scattered over an area of about 76,000 square miles." The official estimate of the number of Hungarian Rumanians is 2,932,214. This was made in 1910. The Rumanians show that the Austrian count in 1840 was 2,202,000. If the coefficient of increase among the Transylvanian Rumanians is the same as among Rumanians of Rumania, there must be 3,536,000 of the former.

These Rumanians are peasants, few of them are landholders. They do own a good deal of the Transylvanian forest, and the Magyar magnates are trying to expropriate them, after the manner of the Prussians in Prussian Poland.

The Magyars rule these Romance-speaking unwilling subjects not more, or not much more, kindly than they rule their Slav subjects. In the courts Rumanians ignorant of Magyar often have to plead, by interpreters, before a Magyar Judge, who insists on the use of Magyar, though he is familiar with Rumanian. Of the 413 members of the Hungarian Parliament, the Rumanians had one in 1896, in 1910 five. The Magyars have a monopoly of education as well.

Political freedom for these more than 3,000,000 Rumanians oppressed by Hungary, their union with their brethren on the other side of the Carpathians: that is the Rumanian aim. The Rumanians fight for self-government, the triumph of nationality and popular aspiration. Rumanians have been annexed by Hungary. They wish to be disannexed. The Russian democracy must approve that wish and aim.

GLORY AND SHAME OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Sioux Falls Press discovered, and all other journals of the Banana Belt are lamenting or grinning at the discovery, that the South Dakota prohibition law, dryer than a Death Valley bone, dryer than eternal drought, was wet, unholily and preposterously wet. A South Dakota druggist can sell alcohol for medicinal use only upon prescription by a physician. He can sell all the alcohol he pleases for veterinary use, without prescription by a veterinarian. "Any owner of an animal," says The Press, "may, without prescription, buy "alcohol in as large quantities as the "druggist will sell for 'scientific "purposes' by giving the druggist "the inference that it is for a sick "animal."

"Will you have a sick horse?" "Will you have a sick cow?" These are terms of profane art and convivial connotation in South Dakota. The good grieve. The wicked rejoice. That is the shame of South Dakota.

The glory, much more than blotting out the shame, of South Dakota is Webster, in Day County, a farming town in a farming district, innocent of mine or factory. Webster "claims "the belt as the heavyweight in "finance." Webster, The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader tells us, "is the first "city in South Dakota to oversub-"scribe its quota to the Liberty "Loan." Hurrah for Webster, worthy of that bright and venerable name! And the praise of Webster doesn't end there. Webster is the richest town in the United States in its per capita bank deposits. It has a population of 1,640, bank deposits of $1,505,194.74, a per capita deposit of $917.80. The North Dakotan town of Bottineau, with a per capita deposit of $735.59, is said to be second in average riches.

If the children of darkness in South Dakota will insist on strong-watering their sick horses, may rich, patriotic Webster be the toast!

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

The citizens of Illinois are represented in the Senate by JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, who is supporting the war, and by LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, who says he is supporting the war. The leader of the Socialist Party in Wisconsin is ex-Congressman VICTOR L. BERGER, who was born at Nieder Rebbuch in Austria-Hungary, but who now lives in Milwaukee. Mr. BERGER says he is not pro-German. He, with two other Socialists, was elected as a delegate to the "peace" conference at Stockholm, but the State Department, not desiring to give any aid to the scheme for a German peace, refused them their passports, and Mr. BERGER is still with us.

Mr. SHERMAN is a Republican, and a year ago was a prominent Presidential candidate before the Chicago Convention. He has a salient style in writing, and he has been writing to The Chicago Tribune. Mr. BERGER also has a salient style in writing, and he employs it in a newspaper edited by him, The Milwaukee Leader. In the issue of June 4 Mr. BERGER says:

> If any of the neutral nations have any doubt of the fact that the United States has gone into the war for selfish commercial and financial reasons, they haven't as much sense as we give them credit for. We fight quite

aware that Uncle Sammy is after the long green.

The vigor of this will not be disputed. A strikingly similar quality is displayed in Mr. SHERMAN'S style:

> Just now nothing is so fashionable at Washington as Presidential dictatorship. * * * Now we must speed up the farmer—compel him to work twenty-four hours a day instead of sixteen, which he is now working; compel him to sell at a certain price. If he refuses, take it away from him, but still make him produce. What is a farmer anyhow but a rube to raise grub for the dwellers in cities to consume?

Mr. BERGER pays his respects to our allies:

> As for our allies, it stands them in hand at this time to put on a look of pious admiration. They need the assistance of Uncle. * * * They may be able to maintain a straight face until Uncle looks the other way, but they will then go into spasms of suppressed merriment. They, too, are entirely cognizant that Uncle has an itching palm.

Mr. SHERMAN, too, discusses our relations with our allies:

> We seem to be financing the Allies right along. * * * Let us join with the Allies, who have no written Constitution. The King's veto power has not been exercised for 300 years. If we are aping royalty and loaning our money this way we have got it wrong end foremost. When we bought into a bankrupt concern, if stories from across the sea are to be credited, we ought to have committed more power to Congress instead of having Congress delegate all its powers to the President.

The similarity of their style, the unity of their purpose, make this Republican and this Socialist a single and beautiful blend. SHERMAN was born in Ohio, BERGER in Austria; SHERMAN says he supports the war, BERGER frankly and honestly says he does not. But they are two peas in a pod, two lilies on a single stem. Only a year ago one of them actually had the self-confidence to think he could be President of the United States. It will be three years before the State of Illinois will have a chance to show at the polls what she thinks of the way he represents her in the Senate.

THE SUPPLY OF SHIPS.

What have the Shipping Board and its Emergency Fleet Corporation already done to increase the number of ships for use between our ports and those of England and France? It was officially announced on the 9th that contracts for 160 wooden carriers had been let within the preceding ten days. There was publication of details relating to orders for thirty wooden ships, thirty-two of composite model, steel and wood, eighteen of steel, and eight wooden hulls. And it was asserted that contracts for fifty more would soon be awarded. It appears, therefore, that builders are at work on the ships, and we may assume that terms of the contracts call for haste. Results will show whether wooden carriers can be made in a short time. General GOETHALS says orders already placed call for $75,000,000.

What provision has been made for getting ships without waiting for the builders? Eleven of the seized German vessels are in use, twelve more will be ready within three weeks, and five will be added in July. This week twelve ships owned by companies or foreign Governments will be launched at our shipyards. These will soon be followed by many others, for our builders are at work on more than 700, three-fourths of them made of steel. While waiting for execution of its orders, the Shipping Board will have power to take these new vessels for national service. A survey of the situation warrants a prediction that the carriers which the emergency demands will be found.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Inflicting the Cruelties They Endured.

As great numbers of Russians have been subjected to the hardships and tortures of prisons conducted with the practically avowed purpose of making imprisonment an almost or quite intolerable punishment for both political and criminal offenses, it might have been expected that, when power passed into the hands of those who had been the victims of this mediaeval policy, they would have abolished the old abuses. That they have not done so—that the revolutionists treat "politicals" and criminals alike, and both with much the same barbarous cruelty that was shown by their old Government—is not, after all, really surprising.

In the duplication of the former abuses described in the latest dispatches from Petrograd there is presumably an element of plain revenge—of "reprisal in kind"—and we can all understand that, even while condemning it. But there is more to the case than that. In it is to be seen by observers who look a little more deeply another evidence of the same mental immaturity and incompetence of the Russian masses that is revealed by the wild schemes of the revolutionists with regard to the war and to the administration of the country.

If the revolutionists were a little shrewder, they would realize that, in treating their prisoners as they do, they assert in effect that in their opinion that is the right way to treat enemies, and that so they justify the treatment which they themselves received under the autocracy.

Collegians Wisely Counseled.

It was natural that the entrance of the United States into the war should have been followed by a great rush of our college students into one or another branch of the military service. Had that not been the case, it would have been the severest of commentaries on the sort of training in citizenship which our higher educational institutions are giving. As it was, little groups of students in almost every one of our colleges proceeded to demonstrate, if not that they had been illtaught by some of their instructors, at least that they had not been protected sufficiently from evil influences current in their alma mater and to see the errors into which they had been misguided before it.

Some of these groups have been so articulate and so audible as to create in not a few minds the fear that the whole undergraduate body in America had been seriously infected by the miserable heresies of pacifism. But those fears are no longer felt, as the collegians have promptly demonstrated that the pacifists among them form a minority almost small enough to be negligible, and the present problem is not to make the colleges do their duty, but to prevent them from doing so much more than their duty as to necessitate the closing of their doors for lack of students.

In answer to an inquiry on the subject just addressed to President WILSON by the head of Indiana University, President WILSON has replied that he saw no necessity for suspending the sessions of our colleges and universities, and many reasons why they should be continued for the benefit of the students who were not called for military or industrial service. The new realization that there is more to war than fighting provides no shield for cowards, but it does save from reproach those to whom, by "selective draft," other tasks than that of carrying a rifle are assigned.

It is well that the college boy should be eager to enlist—that he responds gladly to the call of the Great Adventure—but it is also well that he should be ready to obey if told by competent authority to stick to his studies when by so doing he can best serve his country.

RUSSIA AND HER ALLIES.

The Disasters That Might Follow a Separate Peace.

Williamstown, Mass., June 8, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Around the seething Russian caldron are gathered the enemies of freedom and civilization, each seeking to cast in a subtle poison that may spoil the brew. Fanatic, visionary, theorist, the self-seeking, the ignorant—are all there, and guiding them is the Teuton playing on the passions and prejudices of the motley group. The flames of the faggots illumine the scene, but outside is a realm of darkness which the gaze of these conjurers of chance seems unable to penetrate. So intent are they on their plans that they have not yet realized what lurks beyond that wall of black, but hidden there is a fate as potent, unrelenting, and irresistible as the fate of the old Greek tragedy. It is personified in this issue by a nation relentless and pitiless in the event of treason to the Allies. It is Japan. In this conflict against imperialism and despotism she is on the side of freedom; she destroyed the Gibraltar of Germany in the East, and today stands strong in finance, with a superb army and navy and unscathed by war. Men have wondered that Japan has taken no greater part in the war, and the reasons assigned for her failure to do so have been far from convincing. The writer predicts that it will be found that Japan is holding herself in reserve for the situation that may arise in Russia. England, whatever may have been her shortcomings in this conflict, has not failed in any respect through ignorance. Her knowledge of every transaction of importance has been well nigh complete, as many in this country can attest. To the slightest detail she has recorded in her archives every salient fact that relates to foreign relations or international commerce. England knew that Russia might break down through the treachery of the Czar and the pro-German court, and it is probable that the hazard of the Gallipoli campaign was risked in order to gain the Dardanelles and bring pressure to bear upon Russia to remain loyal, or, in the event of her defection, to oppose her intrigues. Kitchener set out for Russia to stem the pro-German tide, and would doubtless have succeeded in the task. The Germans foresaw his success and took his life. There is but one safe path for Russia. Should she deviate therefrom a dark future stretches out before her through a weary waste of years. In loyal league with the Entente she will develop to an extent that will astonish the world. If, on the other hand, she shall now desert her friends, Japan will impose the penalty that belongs to the deserter. Cut off from her supplies, with no outlet for her exports, plunged in strife, financially ruined, she is at the mercy of the people of the Mikado, and they are keen and they are strong.

Every friend of the Russian people should exert his influence to obviate a delapsion in this crisis, for the storm cloud lowers, and only internal harmony can avert a catastrophe. Let the Russian factions beware. An attempt on the part of Russia to make a separate peace is to invite another war, for Japan stands guard and is ready and able to carry out the plans of the western powers.

SANBORN GOVE TENNEY.

The White House Pickets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Washington press dispatches containing the news that a coterie of suffragettes continue to picket the White House even in time of war came as a shock to many people in this city. As an excuse for not marrying many confirmed bachelors have put forth the contention that women are selfish. This accusation now seems to be sustained. Certainly the nation has never witnessed conduct on the part of any of its women folk so reprehensible as that of the Washington women who persist in nagging the President at a time when patriotism and self-denial are of first importance among all classes. A Chief Magistrate less gallant than Mr. Wilson would doubtless have found a way to end the nuisance ere this. These women who seem to have so much idle time on their hands could find more useful and patriotic employment by enlisting with the Red Cross for service in France.

CORNELIUS C. MILLETT.

Chicago, June 7, 1917.

A MAN'S CHOICE.

Grim war has come while I am here on earth,
Just as it came to others, long since dead,
And gives to me a chance to prove my worth
As they proved theirs, whose blood was bravely shed.

If war must be—and since the dawn of life
Wars have been parceled in the nature plan—
It brings to me the recompense of strife—
The chance to fight, and prove myself a man.

Death comes but once, and only weakling hearts
Shrink from the horrors that in battle blend;
Within my veins the thrill of triumph starts—
Far better this than an ignoble end!

If war must be, and history repeat
That in man's might progression's laurels lie,
'Tis mine to choose for victory or defeat—
Mine to win heavenly or an heavenly diadem.

EMMALA SHERIDAN.

CHURCH TO TAKE UP CONSISTORY REFORM

Governing Body of Collegiate Dutch Denomination Orders Committee to Report.

HEEDS PROTEST OF MEMBERS

Insist They Have No Voice in Choice of Pastor and No Knowledge of Financial Matters.

The written protest made by James E. Bennet, a member of the Fort Washington Collegiate Church, against the administrative methods of the Great Consistory of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church in New York City has been taken under consideration by the consistory, it was learned yesterday. The protest, in substance, charges that all congregations were not only deprived of any expression in the management of financial matters and church policy but that the governing body had reached a stage of "a close corporation," to the general detriment of the denomination at large. At a special meeting of the consistory at its office in the Marble Collegiate Church a committee was appointed to review the form of church government that has existed for 300 years here. This committee is to report at the next meeting of the consistory, in October.

Following Mr. Bennet's public protest it has also become known that his action was not taken as a personal matter, but as attorney and representative of other members of the Fort Washington Collegiate Church, at 181st Street and Fort Washington Avenue. When his protest went unheeded in the question of calling a new pastor he resigned from the consistory, which is composed of twenty-six members, including pastors, elders, and deacons, who are a self-electing and perpetuating body. The Rev. Dr. Irving E. Berg of Hartford, Conn., who was called to the Fort Washington Church by the consistory without consulting with any part of the congregation, is in no personal manner a factor in the controversy with the work of the consistory. His coming to the church was merely cited in the protest as an example of the usual method followed by the chief governing body in its refusal to permit the congregation a voice in choosing a pastor, as it had excluded the congregations from a voice in financial matters.

"The congregation might have chosen Mr. Berg had an opportunity been accorded," said Mr. Bennet. "That is not the question. Mr. Berg has been cordially received and he preached his second sermon this morning. What we want is a modern church government, in which the people may have a voice, especially in financial matters. A financial statement has never been presented to our congregation by the consistory. So far as the congregation is concerned, it cannot know whether a church is self-supporting or has an annual deficit.

"A further and more important reason for a change in the administrative policy may be found in the fact that there is no development in the church at large. From invested funds amounting to $12,000,000 the consistory applies the income to meet deficits, and no effort is made for self-supporting help from the congregations, either in the Fort Washington Church or any of the others. Members of the churches want itemized financial statements and a voice in church budgets."

Mr. Bennet said his protest had brought indorsements from some clergymen and members of other churches of his denomination. Referring to the large deficit of one Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church here and its decreasing membership, Mr. Bennet said a leading Presbyterian pastor had written to him concerning the condition of this church in these words: "The wasted opportunities going on in this particular church may be compared to the situation of a magnificent ocean steamship sinking at the dock."

A member of another Collegiate Church, who requested that his name be withheld, said he believed all of the churches would take a stand against the consistory methods unless the October session brings a change in management of church affairs. Several of the churches have annual deficits of $25,000 to $40,000. Most of the congregations do not know officially what salaries are paid to their pastors, it was said.

ROLL OF HONOR FOR UNION.

President Richmond Pledges Recognition to Patriotic Graduates.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, June 10.—In his address to the graduating class of Union College, at the close of his baccalaureate sermon here tonight, President Charles A. Richmond said:

"This will be a memorable year in the history of this country, and a memorable year in the annals of this college. It will be remembered as the year when America took her place by the side of the Allies who are fighting for the freedom of the world. You will remember it as the year when many of your classmates entered, as I hope you all may enter, the service of your country. As long as you live you will think of this with pride. Union will have a new and a richer meaning to you and to us all. The ties that bind you together, and that bind you to us, will be stronger and more sacred. In whatever part of these men may be, however distant, these ties will still unite us. We are proud to feel that the spirit of the old Union and the spirit of the new are one. You have already made a record for patriotism, and that record is sure to be enriched in these coming days by noble deeds. We shall keep here a roll of honor of those of you who may dare greatly and perhaps suffer greatly, even to the last full measure. Whatever may come, we shall keep the spirit of unity."

Tuesday will be Alumni Day at Union, and at the commencement exercises on Wednesday ex-President William Howard Taft will deliver the Chancellor's address.

LAFAYETTE'S CALL TO DUTY.

Baccalaureate Orator Urges Graduates to Patriotic Service.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., June 10.—The Lafayette baccalaureate sermon was preached this morning in the Colton Memorial Chapel by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Mutch of Bryn Mawr. In urging patriotism as the highest duty of college men, the speaker said:

"Under ordinary world conditions we would have been pointing you to pulpits to be filled, Judges' benches to be occupied, papers to be edited, railroads to be built, and business to be developed. But I fear that for many of you such vocations will not be at any rate your immediate task in life. Many of you will be called, not to a life of quiet routine, but of terrific struggle; not to the market place, but the battlefield; not to the use of the pen, but to the use of the sword. And, young men, you know what your college expects of you. God help you that by your endurance you may win, not only the great cause of liberty and settled peace for which America has entered this war, but also that 'by your endurance, ye shall win your own soul.'"

In the afternoon a tablet in memory of the late Joseph J. Hardy, for many years Professor of Mathematics at Lafayette, was unveiled. The tablet is the gift of the class of 1915.

GIVES POTTERY TO U. OF P.

Mrs. White Presents Archaeological Collections of Her Late Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Mrs. J. William White has presented to the University of Pennsylvania Museum all of the archaeological and ethnological collections of her late husband. During his many travels Dr. White was a collector in many lines, and among his treasures was the mummy of a sacred cat from Egypt.

Other gifts among the collections are a number of pieces of ancient pottery from the famous mounds in Ohio. The vessels are mostly flagons holding a quart or more, and some of them have the neck modeled in the shape of a human head. They are not ornamented.

Mrs. White also presents some Etruscan pottery. The examples are very primitive and have no painting such as characterizes those of later periods for

WIRELESS TO PARIS.

French Scientific Mission Visits Sayville Station.

SAYVILLE, L. I., June 10.—The French scientific mission made a trip to the wireless station here this afternoon to inspect it, and later were guests at the Hotel Kensington, with members of the staff at the wireless plant.

Among those in the party were Major Henri Abraham, Captain du Guicke, Major Fabry, Captain Dupoy, and Lieutenant Paternol of the French Army, and Colonel J. B. Pomey, Captain George Valensi, and Lieutenant Q. Boutilhon of the French Post Office; Commander D. W. Todd, U. S. N., Director of the United States Wireless Communication, and Dr. C. E. Mendenhall of Madison, a civilian wireless expert.

The commission will visit all the stations on the east coast, and some of the members will go to the Pacific. Lieutenant Paternol has been here for several days making wireless tests at this station. It is understood he is endeavoring to establish communication with the Eiffel Tower in Paris. No information, however, concerning his mission in this country can be obtained here.

NOTED MEN TO AID FARMERS

Commercial Congress to Plan for Co-operation in Food Production.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Food Supply of the General Committee that is arranging for the New York Convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, made public yesterday the names of the men he has invited to join him on the committee. They are William Church Osborn, Vincent Astor, Edward N. Breitung, Frederick H. Allen, Marcus M. Marks, James Speyer, Jesse I. Straus, B. F. Yoakum, Ralph Petera, Ralph Ingalls, Myron T. Herrick, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Martin H. Glynn, Charles H. Sabin, Frank Bailey, George F. Baker, Irving T. Bush, Oscar L. Gubelman, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hamilton Fish, Jr., George W. Perkins, and V. Everit Macy.

This committee will make general arrangements for the care of thousands of agriculturists who will come to New York from all parts of the United States to attend the convention on Oct. 15-17, and prepare a comprehensive program. Mr. Van Cortlandt in announcing the scope of the work for his committee yesterday said:

"The Southern Commercial Congress four years ago organized the American Commission that made a thorough investigation and report on agricultural organization in Europe, which resulted in the passage of the Federal Farm Loan act and other legislation for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the United States. This body is therefore qualified to further the better organization of agriculture and to plan for the increase and administration of food supply. The committee will aid in directing the practical use of the Federal Farm Loan act, and in solving problems for the American farmer as to short-time personal credits. In production the committee will encourage the planting of food crops, larger acreage, and more intensive culture. In distribution an effort will be put forth to supplement the program of the Federal Government in close co-operation with the administration of food supplies under the legislation now pending in Congress. Organization work will be launched with a view of bringing into existence local clubs for the practical handling of economic problems, with especial reference to production, distribution, and finance."

FIGHT "FALSE ECONOMY."

Merchants Ask Wilson's Aid Against Postponing Conventions.

Conventions should not be postponed or canceled this year because of war economy is the position taken by the Merchants' Association with regard to proposals of this kind, and a letter has been sent to President Wilson by William Fellowes Morgan, President of the association, asking him to favor such meetings.

Mr. Morgan says in part:

"In our judgment this is a false idea of economy, the application of which will be harmful, rather than beneficial, both to the Government and to the nation's business. Such gatherings, in our judgment, should be encouraged rather than discouraged, because failure to hold them as usual is likely to create a false impression, to stimulate a lack of business confidence and to discourage mutual co-operation which is so necessary under existing circumstances. Conventions and gatherings of different trades and industries afford an exceptional opportunity on the part of business men composing them to study the effect of the war situation upon industries, so that they may be best equipped to serve the needs of the Government and to serve the normal business of the country. Both business and general conventions also afford exceptional opportunities for patriotic gatherings and the fostering of patriotic sentiment.

"We therefore respectfully suggest that, if in your judgment, the continuation of such meetings be beneficial, a public utterance by you to that effect would be of value and would have a marked influence both in stimulating such gatherings and in perpetuating the results flowing therefrom. It seems to us that if ever the citizens of this country should get together, whether in business or general organization meetings, it is during such a period as that through which we are now passing."

BLIND SOLDIERS OUTFITTED.

Send Sightless War Victims Home Happy and Self-Supporting.

Within five days following an appeal for funds to outfit blinded soldiers so as to enable them to earn their living, issued privately early last week by the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief Fund for Soldiers and Sailors, upward of $9,000 was received.

Members of the fund's Executive Committee who are in France investigating the conditions and needs of the men blinded in the war cabled that more than 500 of the war victims thus trained to various trades in the institutions established for that purpose were ready to be sent out into the world. It costs $200 to re-educate a soldier who has been left helpless by the loss of his sight, and about $250 to send him home happy, fully equipped to start afresh as a self-respecting and self-supporting member of society. To every person or combination of persons contributing the sum necessary to outfit one of these derelicts of the war the A. B. F. B. will send full particulars of the beneficiary, with his photograph, so that the donor will be in personal contact with him, so to speak, and be able to ascertain for himself or herself just how the money has helped the victim.

A few days ago the A. B. F. B. deposited in the Bank of France to the credit of its French Section 500,000 francs (approximately $100,000) to help French soldiers who, in addition to being blinded, had lost both hands and arms. This depleted its available funds so that help is urgently needed to carry on its work of mercy. All contributions should be sent to Frank A. Vanderlip, Honorary Treasurer, 500 Fifth Avenue.

MALLON IN FUSION FIGHT.

Named Publicity Director for the Coming Municipal Campaign.

The Fusion Committee of 1917 announced yesterday the selection of George Barry Mallon, formerly city editor of The New York Sun and now Secretary and Treasurer of the Ridgeway publications and associate editor of the Butterick Publishing Company, to be publicity director of the Fusion campaign. The announcement was made by William Hamlin Childs on behalf of the committee.

Mr. Mallon is to take an extended leave of absence from the Ridgeway Company with the understanding that he will renew his connections at the close of the municipal campaign. He was assistant city editor of The Sun until 1902 and was city editor from 1902 to 1913. Mr. Mallon is President of the Sun Alumni Association and President of the New York Alumni Association of Amherst College.

ROOSEVELT URGES DEMOCRATIC ARMY

Would Have Every Boy Serve in the Ranks, with Chances of Promotion for All.

DEPLORES TARDY ACTIVITY

Colonel Says Hurried and Confused Efforts Can Make Good Only Part of Ground Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 10.—Theodore Roosevelt, in an address here today, at the annual memorial services of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Order of Railway Telegraphers, asserted that this country's new army should be "on the French, the democratic, model; not on the Prussian, the aristocratic, model."

"Let every boy in the country serve in the ranks," he said, "and let the promotion to officer come to the boy who shows himself fittest, whether he is the son of the bricklayer or a banker; of a brakeman or a railway President. Let discipline be strict in the performance of duty, obedience instant and unfaltering; but outside of service let it be understood that there is no social line of cleavage between the one who does his full duty in one position and those who do their full duty in another. Doing their full duty—that is the only test."

Colonel Roosevelt declared the United States had been attributing to their virtues much which they really owed to the fact that they were on a new continent separated by two great oceans from the Old World.

"We have utterly failed to prepare for the war that has come upon us," he continued, "and now, with the utmost energy and good-will, but with a vast expenditure of money and effort, and with infinite hurry and confusion and blundering, we are endeavoring to make good—and at best we can only partially make good—the damage wrought by our foolish refusal to look unpleasant facts in the face."

Referring to the industrial situation, the former President declared "this is neither the time nor the place to attempt to work out in detail all that must be done in attempting to solve the industrial problem.

"But," he added, "it is eminently desirable to lay down a few broad principles, because it is eminently desirable that our people should grow to accept these principles as part of their fund of steady conviction which determines popular action, and to think coolheadedly begin to work out, by study and, above all, by cautious experiment, the methods of reducing the principles to action."

"We must shun equally the mere selfish egotist and the mere well-meaning fool," declared Colonel Roosevelt. "We should in every way help and aid business; and we must remember that in the internationalized world of today the big business unit is indispensable. Then, together with this fostering and encouragement, should go such supervision and control as to secure the largest possible measure of equity in the distribution of the rewards and profits; and, as far as proves feasible, a growing measure of property interest in, and directional control over, the business, by all who work permanently therein."

Colonel Roosevelt said that Americans must "prepare in body and soul to keep alien invaders from our territory," and that there must be "no divided allegiance, no fifty-fifty loyalty between our flag and some other flag."

"Unless each of us is in his soul an American and nothing else he is unfit for citizenship in this republic," he declared.

"We must prepare our souls. But nothing avails unless we prepare our bodies. As a nation this means that we must prepare in advance for war under penalty of, at some future time, repeating our frightful folly of the last three years under circumstances such that we cannot, as at present, trust to our allies to prevent our ruin at the hands of the enemy.

"Our Confused Present Efforts."

"Our hurried and confused present efforts can only vary, very partially, and after the most damaging delay, make good even a portion of what we have lost by our past failure to prepare; and remember always that we are able to make these delayed efforts at all only because we are shielded by the fleets and armies of our weary and warworn allies, to whose help we have nominally come, but to whom we in reality owe it that we are not ourselves at this moment, in this city and in my own city, cowering under the German yoke. It is a shameful thing that after three years of warning we should thus owe our safety only to the prepared valor of other nations and not in the smallest degree to our own.

"Throughout these three years the professional pacifists—including those who were merely amiable or foolish and those others

CAST 150,000 VOTES IN JEWISH ELECTION

Participation in Choice of Delegates to Congress Falls Below Estimate Here.

TO COUNT BALLOTS TODAY

Nathan Straus, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, and Rabbi Wise Considered Certain to be Named.

About 150,000 Jewish men and women, it was estimated, voted in this city yesterday for delegates to the American Jewish Congress which will meet in Washington Sept. 2 to consider means of bringing political equality and relief to Jews in any part of the world where they may be burdened by oppression and suffering. The election was conducted simultaneously in more than 100 cities.

It had been expected by the leaders of the movement that fully 300,000 would vote for delegates in this city. The withdrawal from the movement of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, followed by that of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, on the ground that the liberation of the Russian Jews through the revolution had made the congress unnecessary, was held to account for the falling off.

In order to pay the expenses of the election, the committee taxed each voter 10 cents for the privilege of casting a ballot. In some cases the tax was paid by the campaign managers for various delegates.

Three hundred delegates were elected from the whole country, this number including 100 from New York City. One hundred additional delegates were selected by national Jewish organizations. The counting of the ballots will not begin until today.

Voting in the New York districts was reported to be heavy throughout the day. Among the delegates voted for were Nathan Straus, President of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress; Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. They were among the prime movers of the convention, and were considered certain of election.

In view of the fact that the election was open to persons of both sexes Jewish women who have been active in the equal suffrage movement seized the occasion to test their strength. Among the women delegates voted for here were Mrs. Joseph Fels, Miss Henrietta Szold, Miss Sadie American, Mrs. J. C. Guggenheimer, and Mrs. Richard Gotheil. Reports were received from New Haven that the Woman Suffrage Party there had contributed $500 for campaign expenses to assist the election of Jacob M. Dillver as a delegate against Senator Herman P. Koppleman, who had opposed equal suffrage in the Connecticut Legislature.

Besides the cities, each State was accorded a representative at large, to be elected by all the Jews in that State exclusive of those living in cities which had special representation. In some of the States there was no need of election, one person being nominated by acclamation. Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, Chairman of the Jewish Congress Administrative Committee, was chosen in that way to represent Rhode Island. Alexander Stern was elected unanimously to represent the States of North and South Dakota, which form one Jewish Congress district with the allotment of a delegate. Rabbi L. M. Epstein was elected to represent the district of Toledo, Ohio.

Some of the national organizations which were allotted a total of 100 delegates to the congress have already announced their representatives. The Agudath Harabonim, composed of orthodox rabbis, selected as its delegates Rabbis Harry E. Leventhal of Philadelphia, J. Rosenberg of Paterson, N. J.; B. Ginsberg of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and M. Z. Margolies of New York. The Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel selected Solon J. Liebeskind of New York, with Emil Taussig as alternate.

Leaders insisted that the congress was not to be Zionistic in any sense further than that it contemplated freedom and equality for the Jews in Palestine as well as those in other lands. It was emphatically stated that the restoration of Palestine to the Jews and the establishment there of a Jewish nation was not a part of the congress program.

LIEUT. A. C. SMIDT TO WED.

Bride-Elect is Miss Ruth Little of St. Louis—Other Engagements.

Mrs. P. B. Little of 14 Kings Highway, St. Louis, Mo., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Little, to Allen Campbell Smidt, a son of Mrs. G. L. Smidt of 320 Park Avenue, New York City. Mr. Smidt is a Lieutenant in Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., and served on the Mexican border. He was graduated from Harvard in 1905 and is a member of the Harvard, Army and Navy, New York Athletic, Lawyers, and Squadron A Clubs, and also of the Holland and St. Nicholas Societies. He is a member of the firm of S. N. Bond & Co., New York.

Miss Little made her debut in St. Louis two years ago. No date has been announced for the nuptials.

Colonel Richard C. Croxton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Croxton have announced the engagement of Mrs. Croxton's daughter by her first husband, Miss Lucile de Camp Kittson, to John Archibald Hyde Torry, a son of Oscar Torry of Richmond, Surrey, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill of 305 West Seventy-sixth Street and Spring Lake, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Beekman Underhill, to James Russell Porter, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Porter of Scranton, Penn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith G. Geraty, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Geraty of this city to Leon J. Barkhorn of Newark, N. J., a Princeton graduate with the Class of 1912.

WEDS NAVAL OFFICER.

Miss Hodgson Bride of Lieut. G. S. Wheat of the Reserves.

Miss Ensley Hodgson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John H. P. Hodgson of 29 Washington Square, was married on Saturday at noon to Lieutenant George Seay Wheat, U. S. N. R., at the Marble Collegiate Church. The wedding, which was to have taken place later in the year, was hastened because of changes made by the war in Lieutenant Wheat's plans. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Victoria Reynolds of Dallas, Texas, who is a student at Miss Spence's School here, and James O. Winslow was the best man.

Mrs. Wheat made her début at the Hotel Plaza two years ago. Lieutenant Wheat is a newspaper man by profession. Until recently he was a reporter on The New York Herald, and was formerly on the staff of The Evening Sun. He came to New York seven years ago from Dallas, Texas. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve and detailed to the office of the United States Board of Naval Communication.

Roy C. Wilcox Marries an Actress.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 10.—Roy C. Wilcox of Meriden, second son of George H. Wilcox, President of the International Silver Company, and Miss Diantha Pattison, an actress playing in "Our Betters" at the Hudson Theatre, New York, were married at 6 o'clock this evening in the garden of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Pattison at Colonia. The bride's attendant was Mrs. Carter Phelps of New York, and Horace Wilcox of Meriden, Conn., a brother of the groom, was best man. Mr. Wilcox is a graduate of Yale and is connected with the International Silver Company.

Thomas-Doolittle.

Dr. Clarence P. Thomas, who has been connected with the Presbyterian Hospital, and Miss Irene Doolittle, a daughter of Dr. Perry Doolittle and Mrs. Doolittle of Toronto, Canada, were married Saturday evening at the residence of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Aaron S. Thomas, 133 West Seventy-third Street, by the Rev. Mr. Van Etten of Christ Episcopal Church.

Ernest Simons Estate $1,108,571.

PORT CHESTER, June 10.—Transfer Tax Appraiser W. C. Clark of Westchester County has just completed an appraisal of the estate of Ernest Simons, a manufacturer of Port Chester, which yields a transfer tax of $36,879.24, and which is valued at $1,108,571. The widow and children, Edward and Leticia Simons, receive the bulk of the estate.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from a British port were:

Charles E. Archibald, Miss Maud R. Borland, E. R. Bowen, James Bruce, T. J. Curtin, T. E. Davies, George T. Douglas, J. P. Eyre, H. F. D. Gall, S. A. Hill, A. B. Lane, F. W. Lloyd, A. Mackenzie, W. T. O'Brien, J. F. Proctor, R. Ronalds, W. M. Stevenson, Allan E. Thompson, Mrs. K. M. Turner, E. H. Van Ingen, Arthur G. Watson, W. P. Wills, D'Arcy Weaterbee, Mrs. M. E. Gaunt, Evan Parry, W. Tinsley, M. P. Barnard, and Louis E. Weber.

BISHOP OBJECTS TO ABERDEEN'S VIEWS

Former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is Contradicted at Church Meeting.

DISPUTE OVER SINN FEIN

Head of Harrisburg Diocese Declares "Rum and Superstition" Cause Much of Irish Trouble.

The Marquis of Aberdeen, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, delivered an address on the Irish situation at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh Street, last night, and at the close of his speech was flatly contradicted in his conclusions by Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., who heard them.

Lord Aberdeen's address was prefaced by a short talk by the Rev. Dr. John Wade, rector of the church, who said it was impossible to disregard the immovable conscientious objections to Home Rule by a large part of the Irish population, and urged that the only way out was some accommodation between the contending parties. He pressed strongly the advisability of a settlement in order to co-ordinate all forces and all feelings in prosecuting the European war, which, he said, was, in effect, a great and holy crusade.

Lord Aberdeen summarized a portion of the history of Ireland from early times, showing how injustices had been suffered at the hands of Britain, both from the economic and religious standpoint. He then referred to the Sinn Fein rebellion, which he described as lamentable, but pointed out some defense which the Sinn Feiners might have had from the strictly moral point of view in their own minds. In parentheses he explained that he and Lady Aberdeen had been strongly and continuously criticised by Sinn Feiners, so had no special sympathy with them. At the same time, he said he understood their point of view.

"It was a terrible thing," he said, "for an innocent policeman to be shot outside Dublin Castle, but I remember a case not long ago in New York itself where a policeman was shot on the spur of the moment by an escaping thief in a motor car."

From the strictly moral point of view Lord Aberdeen was inclined to give the advantage to the Sinn Feiner, who, however misguided, believed that he was taking part in actual battle for his country, which was, in his opinion, an independent one. He hoped that the war would be a great healing factor in the Irish situation since Irishmen of sharply divided opinions have long been fighting side by side in the trenches.

After Lord Aberdeen had finished his speech, Bishop Darlington came forward with some questions concerning an Irish charity which he was to support, and incidentally said:

"I disagree with nearly everything that has been uttered by Lord Aberdeen."

He declared that the main trouble with the Irish arose from intense superstition and too much liquor.

"Rum and superstition account for a good deal," said the Bishop. He finished by the statement that the larger part of the Irish troubles were due to the Irish themselves. The audience, rather surprised, applauded the Bishop heartily.

NO DEAD IN SAN SALVADOR.

Earthquake, However, Greatly Damaged City and Nearby Towns.

SAN SALVADOR, June 10.—According to various reports received here the earthquakes of last week destroyed numerous villages in the department of La Libertad. Other villages suffered considerable damage.

The larger part of the coffee crop in the department of La Libertad is declared to have been damaged by the ashes thrown out by the volcano, which has been in eruption. Hope is expressed, however, that rain, which is falling, will wash off the ashes and thus lessen the damage to the crops to some extent.

There were no fatalities in San Salvador as a result of the earthquake, but the property damage is estimated at several million pesos. The Government has issued orders providing for the relief of persons whose homes were razed. The public buildings and roads already are being repaired.

NO TRACE OF MAX HOLTZ.

Missing Publisher Had Not Recovered from a Recent Illness.

No news has as yet been received as to the whereabouts of Max Holtz, President of the Associated Blue Book Publications, who disappeared on Friday afternoon from his offices at 239 West Thirty-ninth Street, apparently dazed from the results of a recent illness. Mrs. Holtz, however, who is confined to her apartments in the Hotel Biltmore through the effects of nervous shock caused by his disappearance, still believes that when he recovers from his disturbed condition he will return.

The police were notified as soon as Mr. Holtz's disappearance became known, but have been unable to find any trace of him. Louis S. Posner of 15 Broad Street, his attorney and friend, said last night that Captain Barrett Andrews, one of his business partners, was soon to leave for Europe with the Motor Transport Division, and that this seemed to have added to Mr. Holtz's disturbance over war conditions, which had obsessed him for some time. The missing publisher had apparently recovered from the effects of a serious illness from which he suffered about a month ago; but, although he was able to attend to his business, an evident and extreme depression still persisted. Friends in Chicago as well as in New York have made many inquiries for him and are doing what they can to further the search.

Mr. Holtz is about 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 220 pounds. He is smooth shaven, and has dark brown hair and blue eyes. When last seen on Friday he wore a straw hat and a gray suit.

GIVES UP NAVY RECRUITING.

Mrs. Bedell Resigns from Women's Auxiliary for Other Work.

Mrs. Charles Francis Bedell, who has been one of the active workers in the Women's Auxiliary for Navy Recruiting with headquarters at the Biltmore, announced yesterday that she had resigned from the committee to devote herself to other work. In giving the reasons for her withdrawal Mrs. Bedell said she had joined the auxiliary in order to assist in the raising of funds for navy recruiting. This purpose having been accomplished, Mrs. Bedell said she found herself unable to give all her time to the movement any longer.

At the headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary at the Biltmore yesterday it was intimated that Mrs. Bedell had not found the organization congenial. Mrs. Bedell, however, insisted that she had no fault to find with the committee, and hope that it would continue its work successfully. She said she had become interested in the establishment of agricultural camps under Federal control, and was eager to devote her energies to that particular movement as soon as the Government would indorse it.

Fresh Air Home to be Opened Today

Sea Breeze, the Summer fresh-air home of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor at Coney Island, will be opened for the season today, when 300 mothers, young children, and working girls from the tenements will be received. Two other fresh-air headquarters of the association were opened a week ago, Grey Mouse Farm, at Saugerties, and Sunset Lodge, at North Germantown, with a total of fifty guests. When the Boys' Camp at Smithfield opens July 2 for undernourished schoolboys the number received at the four headquarters will be about 600.

Capt. James Maher.

Captain James Maher, who had been in the steamboat business in New York Harbor since he was fourteen, graduating from helper on a tug to captain of harbor boats, died last night at the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, in his sixty-seventh year. Several years ago, when a destructive fire occurred at the Atlantic Docks, Captain Maher came into prominence by rescuing with his tug the Italian steamer Pelagio, which had been moored there. He was a Director of the Master Mates and Pilots Association of America, of which his son, William A. Maher, is President. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

P. J. Dwyer's Funeral Tomorrow.

The funeral services for Philip J. Dwyer, who died on Saturday at the Hotel Wolcott, will be held at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning at St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, in West Fourteenth Street. The body will be buried in the Holy Cross Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

W. O. JOHNSON, corporation lawyer and Director in many companies, died in Chicago yesterday in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. ELSIE MARIA PENFIELD, widow of James W. Penfield, machinery manufacturer, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. H. McBride, 46 West Ninety-seventh Street, in her eighty-ninth year.

Sister MARY HILDEGARDE SHERIDAN, thirty-seven years a nun, died yesterday in St. Joseph's Convent, Brentwood, N. Y., in her forty-sixth year.

GEORGE H. BRAINARD, liability expert for the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, with an office at 8 West Fortieth Street, died last night at his home, 30 Exeter Street, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I. He was graduated from Harvard in 1902.

HARRY S. SCHULTZ, a retired contractor and a veteran of the civil war, died on Friday at his home in Glen Cove, L. I. He was 79 years old.

FRANS O. GRANT died on Saturday at his home, 5,406 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was born in Sweden fifty-eight years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for the last twenty-one years.

Mrs. AZALA COATES died suddenly on Saturday at her home, 71 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. She was 70 years old and was born in Canada.

Mrs. SAMANTHA CALL died on Saturday, in her ninety-fourth year, at her home in Smithtown Branch, L. I. She had been ill only a few days.

EDWARD FREY, 80 years old, who was editor of a German weekly newspaper at College Point, died yesterday at his home, 309 Thirteenth Avenue.

Mrs. EFFIE I. COWAN, wife of William Cowan, a merchandise broker, died on Saturday at the Hotel York, in this city.

Mrs. WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON of West Newton, Mass., a descendant of many Colonial families, died on Saturday at her home in West Newton, in her eighty-fourth year.

DANIEL F. DELANEY, 48 years old, Superintendent of the Essex (N. J.) County House of Detention, died on Saturday at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, from injuries received in an automobile crash.

The Officers and Directors of the
SCANDINAVIAN TRUST COMPANY
announce the opening of their new institution at 56 Broadway, New York, on Monday, June 11, 1917, for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business.

Alexander V. Ostrom, President
T. Barth, Vice-President — J. C. Traphagen, Secretary

Board of Directors

Johs. Andersen	J. Andersen & Company
Knut Bachke	Andresens Bank, Christiania
Charles E. Bedford	Vice-President, Vacuum Oil Company
James F. Bell	Vice-President, Washburn-Crosby Company
John E. Berwind	Vice-President, Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
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Edwin O. Holter	Attorney
Frederick W. Hvoslef	Bennett, Hvoslef & Company
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Birger Osland	General Western Agent, Norwegian-American Line
E. A. Cappelen Smith	Guggenheim Brothers

Paid in Capital and Surplus $2,500,000

The
Interstate Commerce Commission
says:

"From the record it seems clear that the service furnished by these lines between New York and Galveston and New York and New Orleans is in many respects highly satisfactory to the shipping public."

The above refers to the Steamship Service of the
"MORGAN LINE"
Operating between
New York and New Orleans — New York and Galveston
Forming a part of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon

ANNOUNCING
The Opening of
ARMENONVILLE
New York's Smartest Summer Restaurant
HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER
JAMES B. REGAN, Owner
Monday, June 11th, 1917
ARMENONVILLE is the favorite Summer restaurant of the haut monde—men of affairs and women of fashion. The creations of the Armenonville cuisine are masterpieces of the chef's art, unequalled elsewhere.
42ND STREET AT BROADWAY — NEW YORK

BONDS
SURETY — FIDELITY
CONTRACT — JUDICIAL
Experience
The results of over thirty-three years of specialization upon Suretyship are at your service when you apply to this Company for a Bond. The promptness and efficiency of experience are considerations almost as important as the Company's known strength and proven willingness to pay just claims promptly.

American Surety Co of New York
Founded 1884
HOME OFFICE:
100 Broadway
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Brooklyn, 189 Montague Street. (Telephone Main—1480).
More than $20,000,000 paid in claim settlements.
Branches in 40 large cities.
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AMHO
E.F.S.CLOTH
UNION SUITS
For Men
THEIR price depends upon no fictitious prestige or past performance—behind every dollar asked there's a material charge or manufacturing operation that means extra wear. But it is worth remembering that AMHO underwear has been a fine product for 49 years.
LOOK FOR THIS LABEL
NO BETTER IN THE WORLD
AMHO
AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

OPEN ISRAEL ORPHANAGE.

Nathan Straus Unlocks Door at Dedication With Golden Key.

Nathan Straus, with a golden key, unlocked and opened the doors of the completed Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 Second Street, yesterday afternoon. He said: "I accept this key and treasure it among my most precious possessions of our family life, for it opens the doors of a home for gentle little children."

The opening ceremony was simple, consisting of Mr. Straus receiving the key from Judge Gustave Hartman of the Municipal Court.

Regrets from Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods and others were read. Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, said that the people of New York did not doubt the loyalty of the Jewish people in this war. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Eugene M. Travis, State Controller, also spoke.

A bazaar in the building was opened immediately following the ceremony. It will be continued to June 17.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BARISH.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Barish, (nee Theresa Dringer,) of 2 East 127th St., announce the arrival of a son on Sunday, June 10, at the Park Hospital, Central Park West and 100th St.

BERKOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Berkowitz, 352 West 46th St., announce the birth of their son Henry, June 3, 1917.

LEVIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Levin, (nee Esther Rosenthal,) of 70 Lenox Av., announce the birth of a daughter on June 3, at Philanthropin Hospital.

ARNHEIMER.—June 3, 18 West 90th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Arnheimer, a daughter.

BODENHEIMER.—June 5, 581 West 161st St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Bodenheimer, a son.

HECHT.—June 5, 1,021 Bryant Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hecht, a son.

NADEL.—June 5, 4,220 15th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Nadel, a son.

PASTERNAK.—June 3, 700 West 179th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pasternak, a daughter.

ROSENBLATH.—June 4, 1,980 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rosenblath, a son.

Engaged.

CHAPMAN—EDWARDS.—Mrs. Edward Salisbury Edwards of Patchogue, Long Island, announces the engagement of her daughter, Urania Hudson, to Lieutenant Henry Hanley Chapman, United States Army, son of Mrs. William H. H. Chapman of Pacific Grove, Cal.

ROTHSTEIN—LAMPORT.—Mr. Nathan Lamport announces the engagement of his daughter Mildred of 2 West 88th St. to Mr. Leonard L. Rothstein of 1,391 Madison Av.

SMITH—HARRIMAN.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman is announcing quietly today the engagement of her daughter, Miss Carol Averell Harriman, to Mr. R. Penn Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, Penn.

TORRY—KITTSON.—Colonel and Mrs. Richard C. Croxton, United States Army, announce the engagement of Mrs. Croxton's daughter, by a former marriage, Miss Lucile de Camp Kittson, to John Archibald Hyde Torry. Mr. Torry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Torry of Richmond, Surrey, England, and a nephew of the late Hyde Clarke of Cooperstown, N. Y.

BASCHKOPF—WISE.—Pauline Wise to Abraham Baschkopf.

BORGOS—FICHTER.—Jennie Fichter to William Borgos.

DAVIS—ISRAEL.—Dorothy Israel to Abraham Davis.

DEWHARD—HALE.—Henrietta Hale to George F. Dewhard.

FLEISCHMAN—KERR.—Jeanne Kerr to Ulo M. Fleischman.

FLORMAN—WEINGARTEN.—Hannah Weingarten to Arthur M. Florman.

GOLDSTEIN—JAFFE.—Beatrice M. Jaffe to William Goldstein.

GREENBERG—GANG.—Faye Gang to Abraham Greenberg.

LANDAU—LUSTGARTEN.—Helene Lustgarten to James Landau.

PINCUS—HOFFMAN.—Dora Hoffman to Harry Pincus.

PRICE—PRAGER.—Hazel Prager to Samuel Price.

PROPPER—HESSE.—Elsie Hesse to Alexander Propper.

RICHMAN — BROOKMAN.—Dorothy Brookman to Dr. George J. Richman.

ROSENBERG—LEFKOWITZ.—Hettie Lefkowitz to Jules Rosenberg.

SCHWARTZ—LUXENBERG.—Gertrude Luxenberg to Samuel Schwartz.

Engaged.

SOLOMON—COHEN.—Beatrice Cohen to S. Burnes Solomon.

STEINER—NEUWIRTH.—Celia Neuwirth to Alfred M. Steiner.

STERN — GOLDENBURG. — Lillian Goldenburg to Harry Stern.

UDELL—ROBINSON.—Ruth Robinson to Murray Udell.

WECHSLER—HENSCHKE.—Hannah Henschke to Louis A. Wechsler.

WEINSTEIN — WOLLENBERG. — Gertrude Wollenberg to Dr. Morris Weinstein.

WILSON—RENNER.—Marion Renner to Oliver W. Wilson.

YERMAN — COHEN.—Daisy Cohen to Leo Yerman.

Married.

DODMAN—TOLKAMP.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on June 7, by A. C. McCrea, D. D., Alfred C. Dodman of Summit, N. J., and Elberteen M. Tolkamp of Ridgewood, N. J.

FOSTER—COAD.—Mrs. Samuel W. Coad of White Horse, N. J., announces the marriage of her daughter, Elsie Amelia, to Mr. Hugh Molleson Foster, son of the late Dr. Frank P. Foster, Monday, June 11, 1917.

GREENBERG — CARPP.—Rose to Martin, June 10.

KLOTZ—GRAU.—Sunday, June 10, 1917, at the Congregation Tipherith Israel, Willoughby and Throop Avs., Brooklyn, Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Grau, to Joseph Klotz.

LEEWITZ—GREENBERG.—Sarah M. to Joseph L., June 10.

RUBENSTEIN—MARX.—On Sunday, June 10, Celia Marx to Abe Rubenstein.

STURGES — SKINNER.—On Friday evening, June 8, at the home of the bride's parents, 107 Shonard Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., by Dr. Robert of Chester, Penn., Bertha Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewis Skinner, to Henry Holt Sturges of New York City.

WHEAT—HODGSON.—Dr. and Mrs. J. H. F. Hodgson, 29 Washington Square, wish to announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ensley Hodgson, to Lieutenant George Seay Wheat, U. S. N. R., on Saturday, June 9, 1917. Southern papers please copy.

AUFSES—OPPENHEIMER.—June 5, Corinne Oppenheimer to Dr. Aufses.

BERNSTEIN—VOLKMAN.—June 7, Florence V. Volkman to Jack J. Bernstein.

FRIEDMAN—ZWEIGEL.—June 3, Zelma Zweigel to Jacob P. Friedman.

GOLDENSOHN—COHN.—June 3, Hattie Cohn to Murray Goldberg.

HOENIG—WEISS.—June 5, Ruth B. Weiss to Max Hoenig.

LOWY—MARK.—June 4, Gladys F. Marx to Wm. H. Lowy.

MILLER—DYCKMAN.—June 9, Aimee M. Dyckman to David E. Miller.

NOSCHKES—LEVY.—June 5, Beatrice F. Levy to Joseph Noschkes.

PLAUT—WELLI.—June 5, Gertrude Welli to Ralph Plaut.

POLLAK—JOHNSTON.—June 3, Elizabeth Johnston to Henry J. Pollak.

REISS—SCHAUBURGER.—June 3, Blanche Schauburger to Harry Reiss.

SACHS—BECKHARDT.—June 7, Helen Beckhardt to Jack Sachs.

WOLFF—BAYWOOD.—June 3, Julia Baywood to Julius Wolff.

Brooklyn.

HART—WILSON.—June 9, Ruth H. Wilson to Frederick L. Hart.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—Saturday, June 9, 1917, Margaret C. Ackerman, widow of W. Vernon Ackerman. Funeral service at parlors of Charles A. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., Monday afternoon, June 11, 1 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

ANDERTS.—At Trinity Private Hospital, 207 Rusholme Road, Toronto, Canada, on Monday, May 28, 1917, Mrs. Letitia Harriet Andrews of Granite Springs, (formerly West Somers,) Westchester County, New York, in her eighty-sixth year.

BEHR.—Pauline S., widow of Moses Behr, suddenly, at 220 West 90th St., June 10, 1917. Services at 10 East 22d St. on Monday, June 11, at 5 P. M. Interment at Amsterdam (N. Y.) on Tuesday, June 12. Amsterdam (N. Y.) and Wilkes-Barre (Penn.) papers please copy.

BLANDY.—Suddenly, at her home, Greenwich, N. Y., Sunday, June 10, Charlotte Bullens, wife of Isaac C. Blandy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLEIL.—On Sunday, June 10, George F. Bleil, beloved father of Dr. Frederick Bleil, in the 51st year of his age. Funeral Tuesday, June 12, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 1,320 Lexington Av.

BRAINARD.—Suddenly, George H., beloved husband of Ida M. Funeral services at his late residence, 30 Exeter St., Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BRIGGS.—Emma Frances, Sunday, June 10, in her 78th year, widow of Marvin Briggs. Funeral service on Tuesday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 28 Hampton Place, Brooklyn. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BROWNING.—J., the only child of Eva B. and the late F. Hull Browning, Tenafly, N. J., Sunday, June 10, 1917. Services at residence, Wednesday, June 13, 1917, 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BURRILL.—On June 8, at his residence, Drayton Burrill, son of the late Charles Drayton and Sophia Percy Morris Burrill, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Monday morning, June 11, 1917, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

CASSIDY.—On Saturday, June 9, 1917, James Cassidy. Funeral from his late residence, 839 St. Jone's Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Teresa's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Hartford papers please copy.

COWAN.—Ellie J. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

DEXTER.—On Sunday, June 10, 1917, at her residence, 1,268 51st St., Brooklyn, Alice Maude Dexter, widow of Frederick C. Dexter, and daughter of the late William Vail. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, June 12, 1917, at 2 P. M., at St. Philip's Church, 11th Av., corner of 80th St., Dyker Heights, Brooklyn.

DUNLOP.—At White Plains, N. Y., June 9, 1917, Charles Dunlop. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 26 Tranton Av., on Monday at 8 P. M. Automobiles will meet trains leaving Grand Central Terminal at 6:42 P. M.

DWYER.—On June 9, at his residence, Hotel Wolcott, 4 West 31st St., Philip J. Dwyer. Solemn requiem mass at St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Tuesday, June 12, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush. Automobile cortege.

FLETCHER.—Sunday, June 10, 1917, Anna L. Kimball, widow of Joshua Fletcher, at Lodi, N. J. Funeral service at her late residence, 234 North Main St., Lodi, N. J., Tuesday evening, June 12, at 8 o'clock.

FLYNN.—Anna. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th, (Campbell's.) Time later.

FORBN.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Sunday, June 10, 1917, Cynthia Dickerson, aged 72, wife of James Forbn. Funeral services at M. E. Church, Lawrence, L. I., on Tuesday, June 12, at 3:30 P. M.

GREEN.—On Saturday, June 9, 1917, Frank A. Green, beloved husband of Sophia Woolworth. Funeral services at his late residence, 209 Haley St., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 11, 1917, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GUYER.—Caroline C. Funeral service at Thompson Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle Church, Monday evening, June 11, at 7:45 o'clock.

GWILLIM.—On Saturday, June 9, Katharine H., widow of R. B. Gwillim. Funeral services will take place at her residence, 825 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

HAYDEN.—Elsie Vilas, beloved wife of John H. Hayden, on June 9. Services at her late residence, Pelham Manor, Tuesday, June 12, 2 P. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Chicago and Alexandria Bay, N. Y., papers please copy.

Died.

HEFFERMAN.—Sunday, June 10, 1917, at her residence, 1,247 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J., Minnie V. Hefferman, (nee O'Brien,) beloved wife of William O. Hefferman. Funeral on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, thence to Church of Our Lady of Grace, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

HENNING.—Suddenly, Annie C. Henning, on June 9, 1917, wife of the late George T. Henning. Funeral from her late residence, 590 West 180th St., on Monday, June 11, 1917, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HOWE.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, June 9, 1917, George Rowland Howe, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at the home, 108 North Arlington Av., Monday, June 11, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 2:51 P. M. Motors in waiting.

HUNT.—Suddenly, Sunday, June 10, 1917, at her home, 303 West 4th St., Elizabeth Hunt. Notice of funeral later.

KING.—Julia, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th, (Campbell's,) Tuesday, 2:30 o'clock.

LEWIN.—Julius, beloved husband of Bertha Lewin, nee Hellbron, and devoted father of Hilda, died June 9. Private funeral.

LILIENTHAL.—Saturday, June 9, Gertrude, wife of the late Louis Lilienthal, beloved mother of Belle, Julia, Selma, Harry, Herbert, Mrs. Emma Fried and Mrs. David Braun. Funeral services at her late residence, 41 Convent Av., Monday, June 11, 10 A. M.

McCARTHY.—On June 10, Lucy Hayes, widow of James J. McCarthy. Funeral from her late residence, 245 West 14th St., to Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Wednesday, June 13, at 9:45 A. M. Interment private, Holy Cross Cemetery.

McINTYRE.—At Linlithgo, N. Y., June 9, 1917, Elizabeth, daughter of the late John McDonald and Matilda Bradford McIntyre. Funeral from the residence of her nephew, John McDonald Crofts, Linlithgo, N. Y., Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment Albany Rural Cemetery.

McLEAN.—Mary, widow of Thomas McLean, aged 81. Services at Home for Incurables, 3d Av., 183d, Tuesday, June 12, 1917, 11 A. M. Interment Albany Rural Cemetery. Albany papers please copy.

MAHER.—At Jersey City, June 9, Captain James Maher, aged 67 years, beloved husband of Mary C. (nee Nabit) of 82 Reservoir Av. Relatives and friends, also members of Foresters' Court Harmony, No. 86, also American Association of Master Mates and Harbor Pilots, No. 1, are invited to attend funeral, Tuesday, 9 A. M. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

MARGADANT.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., on June 10, 1917, Eugenie, wife of the late Killian Margadant. Funeral from her late home, 160 Hillside Av., Glen Ridge, on Tuesday evening, June 12, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y.

MEAD.—On June 8, 1917, Mary E., wife of Frederick Mead. Funeral services at her late residence, 1 West 56th St., on Monday, June 11, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. 8.

NEWELL.—At Pleasantville, N. Y., June 9, 1917, Mrs. Martha C. Newell, widow of the late Colonel John W. Newell, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,414 University Av., New York City, on Tuesday evening, June 12, at 8 o'clock.

NIEPOTH.—Mrs. Mary Raymond, beloved wife of Edward Niepoth; survived by her husband, one son, Crittenden R., and her sister, Katherine Raymond Briggs. The deceased and her sister are well known former residents at Long Branch and West End. Requiem mass at St. Michael's, West End, N. J. Interment Wednesday in Mt. Carmel Cemetery, West End, N. J.

OTTO.—June 10, Marie Otto, aged 67, beloved wife of the late Richard F. Otto. Funeral will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dahl, 604 West 140th St., Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

PAUL.—At Hackensack, N. J., June 8, 1917, Frances Norton, widow of William Paul, in her 83d year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. V. Brinkerhoff, 360 Union St., on Monday, June 11, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City 9th N. R. R. at 1:02 P. M., 1:32 P. M. Portsmouth (N. H.) papers please copy.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

The Imperial German Government

hopes the Liberty Loan will be a failure.

?

The Answer

rests with you,

AMERICANS

ONLY FOUR MORE DAYS IN WHICH TO SUBSCRIBE FOR A LIBERTY BOND.

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THE LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The advance in the stock market showed signs last week of slowing down, but the gains were well distributed and recessions that set in earlier in the week were short-lived. It is plain that sentiment has improved to a marked degree throughout the country with the spread of preparations for taking a fighting part in the war. Investors look for continued business activity in practically all lines. The demand for most of the staple articles, such as steel, copper, cotton, and grain, will certainly not be lessened in the next few months. The resources of the United States, added to those of the Allies, will make possible the addition of hundreds of thousands of men on the western front and the supplying of vastly increased stores of guns and ammunition. This means that the world expenditures for war will increase rather than diminish for probably some months to come. It is the belief of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that this Government must be prepared to expend for itself and allies as much as $10,000,000,000 in the coming twelve-month. The market has seized upon the one outstanding fact in the midst of so many uncertainties that expenditures on such a grand scale cannot be made without bringing up the earnings of nearly all industrial companies, and particularly those directly engaged in the production of articles consumed by war.

The movements of trade are interesting as showing to what slight extent so far the actual entrance of this country into the war has altered business. The weekly reviews have found more contraction of activity resulting from the unseasonable weather than from preparations for the movement of hundreds of thousands of men to Europe. In most of its branches manufacturing has gone on practically at maximum capacity, the needs of the Government having served to offset any falling off in ordinary demand where such has occurred. Mills and factories have been unable to accept additional orders owing to their oversold condition. Bank clearings in the leading cities made a substantial gain last week over preceding weeks and were the largest ever reported. The Steel Corporation, it is true, announced Saturday a decrease of about 300,000 tons in its unfilled orders, the first reduction since January, but this was due to the fact that private consumers have been denied capacity that was reserved in expectation of the receipt of more urgent Government orders.

This, the final week of the campaign to sell $2,000,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds, is counted upon to bring out hundreds of thousands of small subscriptions from people who always wait until the last minute before committing themselves to any venture. The full amount will be sold, but it does not look promising now for any large oversubscription. Secretary McAdoo was a little oversanguine in stating in New Orleans on Friday that $1,300,000,000 had been taken up to that time, and the week starts with more than $700,000,000 still to be provided. The situation would be discouraging where it not for the experience which Great Britain passed through when bringing out her first loan of $1,750,000,000. There the war was so near that the booming of heavy guns could be heard in the seaport settlements, but the people were strangely apathetic toward the Government financing and subscribed in ridiculously small numbers for the very moderate-sized offering. But after nearly three years of war, with all of its attendant sacrifices and with hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men removed from industry, a loan of $5,000,000,000 was subscribed with less effort on the part of the authorities, the bonds being taken by nearly eighty times as many subscribers as invested in the initial loan. In our own civil war the Government's credit was at its lowest point in the early days, and at its highest point at the close. These considerations serve to show that there is nothing fundamentally alarming in the failure of Americans to absorb the Liberty bonds as rapidly as their means permit. The path has been blazed and larger sums will be raised in later campaigns with much less disturbance to the country's financial machinery.

The Department of Agriculture's June 1 grain crop report was disappointing as indicating a total yield of wheat but little in excess of the undersized harvest gathered last year. There never was a time when it was so urgently necessary for the United States to utilize every available acre in the production of foodstuffs. The Winter wheat crop will fall far short of the yield of last year, or of either of the two years preceding. Spring wheat has made a good beginning, and it is hoped will run far ahead of last year's harvest. The area given to oats is the largest on record, and it is expected that a crop second only to that gathered in 1915 will result. Much of the deficiency in small grains may be offset by a large corn crop. It is too early to get the Government's figures upon this important staple, but indications are that the failure of Winter wheat and cotton will result in a surprisingly good increase in the acreage given over to corn.

Railroad earnings continue at their highest peak, and it is safe to assume that the carriers will have the benefit of heavy traffic until the Interstate Commerce Commission hands down its decision in the matter of an increase in rates. The evidence has all been submitted by the roads and by the opponents of the increase, and arguments will shortly be in. The conviction has been growing among investors that the roads will get at least a large part of the increase petitioned for. Recent returns filed by many important lines show marked increases in gross earnings with equally large decreases in net. It is asserted by railroad officials that the full increase in rates that has been asked for has already been consumed by increases in operating expenses that have been put upon the roads since the beginning of the war. For this reason it is confidently expected that a substantial measure of relief will be allowed the carriers.

LONDON MARKET BROADER.

Cheerful Sentiment Prevails—High-Grade Stocks Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Stock market conditions suggest that investors are directing their war loan dividend into speculative securities in preference to investment stocks. Business last week was on an expanding scale, with interest mainly centred in shares of explosive makers. Profit taking in final sessions of the week caused a reaction, but a majority of the shares show good improvement on balance.

High grade stocks were not disturbed by the continued uncertainty of the Russian situation nor stimulated by first results of the new British offensive, but sentiment was cheerful and prices held a firm tone throughout. Foreign government stocks were mostly easier, particularly Russians and French, although the actual volume of realizations was small. Brazilians were unaffected by the abandonment of neutrality.

All railway markets were in the background, with British stocks consistently dull, apart from London underground securities, but Argentines gathered strength near the end of the week. American railroads had narrow fluctuations, and Colonials were idle, with Canadian Pacific moderately better.

National income and expenditures for the week ended June 2 were exceptionally heavy. Receipts exceeded £130,000,000, including further amounts credited with respect to the loan from the American Government. Outgoings were swollen by corresponding disbursements, and the war loan dividend, which exceeded £31,000,000, and reached upward of £138,500,000, and exchequer balances were reduced more than £8,000,000.

BOURSE DULL IN TONE.

Stocks Irregular, but Military Successes Improve Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—The Bourse opened weak on Monday, still depressed by the Russian situation. There was further selling of Russians, which caused sympathetic weakness in rentes, American coppers, and rubbers. War stocks and French rails were irregular, some declining and others advancing. The Spanish group was weaker on political reports. At the end of the week the tone was better, but the market was unanimated.

Rentes closed at 60.70 and the war loan at 88. Banque Russo Asiatique regained 30 francs, and rubbers, coppers, and Mexicans were firmer. The success of the British in Flanders, and the safe arrival of American warships, coupled with improved figures of submarine losses, restored confidence. Provided the Russian uncertainty is cleared up renewed activity is certain.

The strike movement has spread to the provinces, but the strikes are sporadic and unaccompanied by demonstrations, and the demands of the workers are mostly being granted.

The creation of a bankers' clearing house has been definitely settled on. Exchange is firm, official dollars at 5.70 and sterling at 27.1½, against justification, but in the open market 5.72 to 27.75 were bid.

Crédit Foncier is to increase its capital by 12,500,000 francs early in July. Gold in the Bank of France amounts to 3,244,780,625 francs; advances on account of the war to 100,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign Governments to 45,000,000 francs.

Daily money is slightly higher at 3½ per cent.; discounts unchanged.

SCANDINAVIAN TRUST OPENS

New Institution to Promote Foreign Trade Begins Business Today.

The newly organized Scandinavian Trust Company will open for business this morning at 56 Broadway. The institution has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,500,000. It will aim to facilitate commercial relations between the United States and the Scandinavian countries, the importance of which is indicated by the fact that last year the imports from Norway and Sweden amounted to $25,000,000, and the exports to those countries $75,000,000.

The organization of the trust company was effected by a group of Norwegian bankers. It has the backing of seven of the largest banks in Norway, the same interests having already established banks in London, Paris, and Petrograd. In connection with the formation of the trust company, Knut Bachke of the Andresens Bank of Christiania, and Anders Borresen, director of the Centralbanken for Norge, Christiania, are in the city. Mr. Bachke made an earlier visit here last Winter with G. Kamstgup Hegge of Den Norske Creditbank, Christiania, and S. E Dahl of the Centralbanken for Norge. Messrs. Bachke, Hegge, and Dahl are Directors on the board, representing the Norwegian interests.

The new institution also has on its board Charles E. Bedford, Vice President of the Vacuum Oil Company; James F. Bell, Vice President of the Washburn-Crosby Company; John E. Berwind, Vice President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company; E. R. Brown, First Vice President of the American Surety Company; William R. Coe, Chairman of Johnson & Higgins; Gerhard M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank; W. Edward Foster, Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company; Samuel L. Fuller of Kissel, Kinnicute & Co.; Edward F. Geer, ship owner; Charles S. Haight, of Haight, Sanford & Smith; Edward O. Holter, attorney; Frederick W. Hvoslef, of Bennett, Hvosief & Co.; N. Bruce MacKelvie, of Hayden, Stone & Co.; Birger Osland, General Western agent of the Norwegian-American Line, and E. A. Cappelen Smith, of Guggenheim Brothers.

Alexander V. Ostrom, formerly Vice President of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, is President of the new trust company. T. Barth is Vice President, and J. C. Traphagen is Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 9, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,278,430	88,274,148
Same period a year ago	2,877,319	76,433,771

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	84.00	81.88	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago	88.97	87.70	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	ADVANCE RUMELY	16⅛	15¼	15¼	
200	Advance Rumely pf	29½	29½	29½	− 2
3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅛	5	5	..
700	Alaska Juneau	4⅞	4¼	4⅛	..
12,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31	29	30⅛	− ⅛
4,200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	86½	84⅝	85⅝	− ¼
500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93⅛	92½	93⅛	− ⅛
300	Am. Bank Note pf	50¼	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
11,000	Am. Beet Sugar	97	94½	96⅛	+ 1½
31,185	Am. Can	52	49⅝	51¼	+ ⅝
1,800	Am. Can pf	111½	107½	110	+ 1⅝
20,200	Am. Car & Foundry	78	73½	77	+ ⅝
119	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	− 1
140	Am. Coal	42	42	42	− 6
900	Am. Cotton Oil	42	41⅜	41⅞	− ⅝
5	Am. Express	105	105	105	..
5,500	Am. Hide & Leather	16	14¼	15⅜	+ 1
1,725	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	65½	63	64½	+ 1½
200	Am. Ice Securities	26⅞	25½	26⅝	+ 1⅜
22,500	Am. Linseed	26	24½	25	..
3,000	Am. Linseed pf	63½	62	62½	− ½
34,600	Am. Locomotive	76⅞	72⅝	74⅜	+ ⅛
100	Am. Locomotive pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ 1
4,900	Am. Malting	12⅜	9	12⅛	+ 2⅛
3,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	60½	53	60¼	+ 3
114,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	112¼	108⅜	110½	− ¼
650	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	114½	113	113	..
696	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	101¼	100	101¼	+ 1⅛
600	Am. Smelt. pf. B, t. r.	94	92½	94	+ 3
23,500	Am. Steel Foundries	75½	71	74½	+ 2⅞
68,200	Am. Sugar Refining	126⅝	115½	124	+ 5⅛
1,100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	118½	119	..
15,200	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	38⅜	35¾	37	+ ⅛
2,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122¼	121	122¼	..
600	Am. Tobacco	197½	195	197	+ 2
800	Am. Tobacco pf., new	103	102½	102⅝	+ 1
88,500	Am. Woolen	58⅝	53¼	58	+ 3½
605	Am. Woolen pf	100	98	100	+ 2½
500	Am Writing Paper pf	47	46	48	− 1½
2,400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	64¼	63¼	64	+ ⅜
500	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	64	62½	64	..
103,800	Anaconda	86⅞	84⅝	86	+ 1
100	Assoc. D. G. 1st pf	51½	51½	51½	− ⅛
4,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	101½	102½	+ 1½
200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97	96⅞	96⅞	− ⅛
400	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
100	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	112	..
31,800	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	117	103½	116⅝	+10½
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	62	61¾	*62	+ ¾
81,200	BALDWIN LOCO	69¼	62¾	67¼	+ 4⅜
1,000	Baldwin Loco. pf	102¾	100¾	*100¾	+ 2⅜
8,100	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	70½	72¾	+ ⅜
400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70	70	70	+ ⅜
3,200	Barrett Co.	123¼	117	121½	+ 2⅝
200	Do sub. rec. f. p.	122	120	122	+ 1
300	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
6,000	Bethlehem Steel	154	143	151	+ 7½
257,300	Do Class B tem. cfs	151	133¼	147⅜	+13¾
200	Do preferred	121	120	120	..
800	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	62⅜	61⅞	*61⅞	+ ⅜
411	Brown Shoe	72½	72	72½	+ 2½
2,500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	10⅜	9	10¼	+ ⅞
4,100	Burns Brothers	104¼	102	103	..
3,600	Butte & Superior	46⅝	43	46⅜	+ 2⅞
2,800	CAL. PACKING	39	38	38½	..
4,800	Cal. Petroleum	28⅝	22½	23	+ ⅛
8,000	Cal. Petroleum pf	55	53½	54	+ ⅛
100	Calumet & Arizona	81	81	81	+ 1
7,200	Canadian Pacific	162¼	158	162¼	+ 2½
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85	85	85	− ½
118,700	Cent. Leather Co.	99⅜	92¼	98⅞	+ 4⅝
100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	111½	111½	*111½	+ 1¼
67	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	114	114	114	..
1,900	Cerro de Pasco	37½	37	37	..
800	Chandler Motor	91	88	91	+ 1½
9,500	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	59	*60	+ 1½
100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf. tr.	5	5	5	− 1
400	Chi. Gt. Western	11¼	11	11¼	− ⅛
1,500	Chi. Gt. Western pf	34½	32¾	32¾	− 1¼
11,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	75¼	71⅜	75¼	+ 2⅝
6,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110½	109	110⅞	+ 1⅝
700	Chi. & Northwestern	111⅞	110¼	111	+ ⅝
120	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	− 3½
1,300	Chi., R. I. & P. ctfs. of dep. 2d pd.	44	43	43½	..
500	Chi., R. I. & P., w. i.	33⅜	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
900	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i.	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	− ⅜
800	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i.	67¼	66¼	66¼	− ⅜
7,400	Chile Copper	22⅝	22	22⅜	− ⅛
11,400	Chino Copper	60⅜	58¼	60⅜	+ 1⅜
300	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	+ ½
100	Ciuett, Peabody pf.	110	110	110	− 5
30,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	58	53⅜	56	+ 2
300	Col. Southern 1st pf.	55	55	55	..
6,700	Columbia Gas & Elec.	42⅜	41⅛	41¼	− ⅛
800	Consolidated Gas	109¾	107¾	109⅝	+ 2
100	Con. Gas, Baltimore	113	113	113	+ ⅛
300	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	18	16½	18	+ 2
2,700	Continental Can	102	94	102	+ 6½
100	Continental Can pf.	108½	108½	108½	..
800	Continental Insurance	55	54	55	+ 2
119,800	Corn Products Ref.	34⅝	31½	32⅞	+ 1⅝
2,300	Corn Products Ref. pf	104⅞	103⅝	104⅞	+ ⅝
122,750	Crucible Steel	84⅝	78⅜	82½	+ 2
200	Crucible Steel pf.	108	106½	108	+ 2
40,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	45¼	43½	45¼	+ ⅛
900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	91⅞	91¼	91⅞	+ ⅝
400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	197	194	197	+ 5½
400	DEERE & CO. pf.	99½	99	99½	+ 1¼
7,000	Del. & Hudson	111⅞	106	111⅞	+ 3½
150	Del., Lack. & Western	210	210	210	+ 1
900	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	− 1
1,000	Den. & Rio Grande pf	16	15⅜	16	− ⅛
100	Detroit Edison Co.	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+ 4⅜
50,000	Distillers Securities	25⅜	16⅞	25⅛	+ 7⅞
6,500	Dome Mines	11⅜	9⅜	9⅞	− 1⅜
2,800	ELK HORN COAL	38⅛	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅝
100	Elk Horn Coal pf.	45½	45½	45½	..
22,800	Erie	26⅜	24⅛	26⅛	+ 1
4,300	Erie 1st pf.	39⅞	36⅝	39¼	+ 1½
1,800	Erie 2d pf.	29½	28¼	29¼	+ ¼
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT	22¾	22¾	22¾	− 1¼
1,000	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	48¼	48	48	− 6
100	Fisher Body	35	35	35	− 2
100	Fisher Body pf.	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
800	GASTON, W. & W.	32	32¾	32⅜	+ ⅜
100	General Chemical pf.	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
2,900	General Electric	164¾	163	163⅞	+ ⅞
27,600	General Motors tem.c.	112	106	110	+ 6½
600	Do pf. tem. cfs.	89	88	89	+ 1
5,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53⅜	51⅜	53⅜	+ ⅝
200	Goodrich pf.	107¼	107	107¼	+ ⅝
900	Granby Consol.	88	85	85	..
4,525	Great Northern pf.	106½	106½	108	+ 1½
19,600	Do ctfs. for ore prop	33⅞	33⅛	34	..
1,400	Greene-Cananea Cop.	46⅜	44⅞	45¼	− ⅛
1,300	Gulf States Steel	129½	122	123¼	− 1⅝
100	HARTMAN CORP.	62½	62¼	62¼	+ 1
30	Homestake Mining	108	108	108	..
500	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	108	102¾	103	+ ⅝
76,900	Inspiration Copper	65⅞	62⅜	63⅝	+ 1⅝
4,000	Interbor. Con.	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
700	Interbor. Con. pf.	50	50	50	+ ½
700	Internat. Agricul.	20	19½	19½	− ⅛
450	Internat. Agricul. pf.	82	81	81	− 1
200	Internat. Harv. N. J.	115½	115	115	− ½
100	Internat. H., N. J. pf.	117½	117½	117½	+ 3½
800	Internat. Harv. Corp.	73	70	70½	+ 3½
100	Internat. H. Corp. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
28,600	Internat. Mer. Mar.	29⅝	27	28⅜	− ⅛
94,600	Internat. Mer. M. pf.	83½	79½	82⅞	− 1
20,800	Internat. Nickel	42½	40⅜	41⅜	+ ⅝
14,700	Internat. Paper	95	45	45	+ ⅛
100	Do pf., tr. r.	99	99	99	+ ½
800	Do pf. sta.	77¼	76½	76½	− ¼

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900	JEWEL TEA	54	50	54	+ 4
100	Jewel Tea pf.	105	105	105	− ¼
1,800	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
200	Kelly Springfield Tire	52	51½	52	+ ½
42,700	Kennecott Copper	49⅜	47½	*48	+ ⅞
56,100	LACK. STEEL	101¾	95⅜	101⅜	+ 5¼
100	Lake Erie & West	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	19⅞	18¼	18⅝	..
3,600	Lehigh Valley	64⅞	62	64	− 1
100	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	− 5
200	Liggett & Myers pf.	115	115	115	− 3
100	Long Island cfs. of d.	40	40	40	..
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	115	115	115	..
300	Louis. & Nashville	127	124	127	+ 1½
200	MACKAY COS.	83	83	83	− 1
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64½	*64½	+ 1
100	Manhattan Elevated	118	118	118	..
5,600	Maxwell Motors	52½	49½	52¾	+ 1⅜
700	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	68	67	68	+ ⅞
800	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	34	33	33⅝	+ 1
101,890	Mexican Petroleum	103⅜	98	101¼	+ ⅛
100	Mexican Petrol'm pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜	+ ⅞
5,400	Miami Copper	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
116,100	Midvale Steel	67½	62⅜	65⅜	+ 2⅞
840	Minn. & St. Louis	17½	17	17	+ 1⅛
200	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	107⅞	107⅝	107¾	+ ⅞
2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅝	6¼	6½	..
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	12	12	12	− 1
500	Mo., Pac. t. r., f. p.	59	57	57	− 1
200	Mo. Pac. pf.t.r.,1st pd.	18	18	18	− 1
9,000	Mo. Pacific, w. i.	28¾	27	27½	− ⅛
100	Montana Power	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
200	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	110	109⅞	110	+ ⅛
110	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+ 5⅝
50,800	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	42¾	37	41⅞	+ 4
1,600	National Lead	59½	57½	*57½	+ 1¼
7,700	Nevada Con. Copper	26¼	25⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
100	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅜
5,375	N. Y. Air Brake	155⅞	148	153½	+ 6½
18,200	N. Y. Central	92¾	90¼	91¾	+ ⅜
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	27½	27½	27½	− ¼
100	N. Y. Dock pf.	40	40	40	+ 2
7,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37	33½	36¾	+ 3
700	N. Y., Ont. & West'n	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
100	Norfolk Southern	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	..
2,400	Norfolk & Western	125½	124	125½	+ 1
4,100	Northern Pacific	104½	102	104¼	+ 1⅜
100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	94½	94½	94½	+ 1¼
23,900	OHIO CITIES GAS	142¼	137¼	140	+ 2
300	Ohio Fuel Supply	49¾	49	49¾	− ¼
1,900	Ontario Mining	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
100	Owens Bottle Machine	92	92	92	− 1
9,520	PACIFIC MAIL	27½	24½	27¼	+ 2⅜
3,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	− ⅜
6,290	People's Gas, Chicago	77	71	74½	+ 3½
300	Pere Marquette	20	18½	20	+ 1
100	Pere Marq. prior pf.	58	58	58	+ 1
100	Pere Marquette pf.	40	40	40	−15
1,100	Philadelphia Co.	34½	34	34	− ⅛
21,300	Pitts, Coal cfs. of d.	51⅝	49¼	49⅞	+ ½
5,900	Pitts. & West Va.	28⅞	27	27½	− ⅜
700	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	63	61	62¼	− ⅜
7,000	Pressed Steel Car	80¼	78½	78¾	+ ⅜
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	103	102¼	103	+ 1
400	Pullman Co.	145	144¾	144¾	+ 1
200	QUICKSILVER	1	1	1	− 1
1,800	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1⅜	1½	− ⅛
17,700	RY. STEEL SPRING	57⅜	53¼	56¾	+ 2½
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	99	99	99	..
26,800	Ray Con. Copper	31⅜	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
84,800	Reading	95⅛	91⅞	95⅜	+ 2⅜
100	Reading 2d pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ 1¼
78,600	Republic Iron & Steel	94½	89½	92⅞	+ 2⅜
500	Republic Iron & S. pf.	106¼	105	105	− 2
3,200	Royal Dutch tr. r.	65½	64	65	+ 1
3,200	ST. LOUIS-S. F.	17½	16⅜	17½	+ ½
100	St. Louis-San Fran. pf	28	28	28	− ½
100	St. Louis Southwest.	29	29	29	..
1,100	Savage Arms	80¼	75	79⅞	+ 4⅞
600	Saxon Motor	43	41¼	42	+ 1
1,100	Seaboard Air Line	13½	12⅝	13	− ⅜
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	29	27½	29	+ 1
300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	175½	175	175	..
1,500	Shattuck Arizona	27⅞	26½	27½	− ⅛
28,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	56⅜	54⅝	55	− ⅞
8,200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	63⅜	60⅞	61	− 1
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	93	93	93	..
13,700	Southern Pacific	94	92¼	93½	+ ¼
67	South. Pac. tr. rcts.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	+ ⅛
150	South Porto Rico Sug.	205	206	205	+ 2
12,700	Southern Railway	28	26⅝	28	+ 1
1,200	Southern Ry. pf.	57	55¾	56⅜	+ ½
68,200	Studebaker Co.	84½	78¾	83	+ 1⅝
100	Studebaker Co. pf.	102	102	102	+ ½
700	Stutz Motor	41¼	41	41	− ⅛
5,700	Superior Steel	48⅞	44½	48	+ 3
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	101	101	101	+ ½
3,900	TENN. COPPER & C.	17¼	16⅜	17	+ ⅝
11,200	Texas Co.	223½	218¼	221	+ ¼
300	Texas & Pacific	15¾	15½	15⅝	− ⅛
800	Third Avenue	23¼	21⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
60,100	Tobacco Products	60⅞	55¼	60	+ 3¼
6,400	Trausue & Wms. S.F.	48¾	43¼	47¼	+ 1⅜
800	UNDERW'D TYPE	98½	96½	96½	..
100	Union Bag & Paper	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅜
200	Union Bag & P., new	81½	80	80	− 3⅜
31,600	Union Pacific	138½	134⅜	137½	+ 2⅞
400	Union Pacific pf.	79⅜	78½	79⅜	+ ⅜
6,600	United Alloy Steel	49¾	47⅞	48	− ⅜
600	United Cigar Stores	100½	100	100¼	− ⅜
100	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	113	113	113	− 4½
100	United Drug	72	72	72	− 1
4,000	United Fruit	140⅜	137	139¾	+ 1½
200	United Paperboard	33	30½	30⅝	+ 1⅝
700	Un. Rys. Invest.	7½	6⅝	7¼	− ⅛
400	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	17	13⅞	15¾	− ⅜
3,200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	24⅛	23	23	− ¾
200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	58	58	58	..
162,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	170⅝	138	168¾	+26
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	105	103	105	..
1,100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	16	14	16	+ 1¼
83,800	U. S. Rubber	64⅜	60¼	62¼	+ 2
300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107	106½	106½	+ ½
4,600	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	62⅞	61½	61⅝	− 1
200	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	..
1,088,800	U. S. Steel	134⅞	127¾	131⅝	+ 3
8,800	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅜	117⅛	117⅝	+ 1⅜
32,200	Utah Copper	118⅞	113	116⅝	+ 2½
1,200	Utah Securities	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
2,400	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	45¼	43½	45	+ ⅛
700	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	71	68½	70⅜	+ 2⅜
100	Vulcan Detinning	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1,500	WABASH	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
7,200	Wabash pf. A	48⅜	47½	48¼	+ ⅜
2,800	Wabash pf. B	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ⅛

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 9, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$11,521,000	$467,229,800
Same period last year	18,879,500	486,153,950

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.74	83.70	89.48	83.25
Same period a year ago	87.34	87.25	87.35	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	74	74	74	6
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s. S.	66	66	66	1
Am. & Susq. 5½s	82	82	82	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100¼	100½	100¼	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	29
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102	102	102	2
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89	88	88	34
Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	225½
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Am. T. & T. cv. 5s	100	100	100	28
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	100	100	7
Am. Thread 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Am. Tobacco 6s	119	119	119	37
Am. Tobacco 6s	89	88½	88½	2
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	63½	62¾	62¾	2
Ann Arbor 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	87
Armour & Co. 4½s	91½	91	91	180
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90¼	89¾	90¼	28
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s('30)	102½	102	102	
A., T. & S. F., East				
Okla. 4s	94½	94½	94½	2
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	98¾	98¼	98¾	14
S. B.	87¾	87¾	87¾	3
Atl. Coast Line 4s			90¼	87
BALT. & O. pr. 4½s	90¼	90	89¾	35
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86¼	86		46½
Balt. & Ohio pr. 5s	90	90	90	60
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	89½	89	89¼	
Balt. & Ohio, P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	79½	79½	79½	8
B. & O., S.W.Div.3½s	87½	86¾	86¾	15
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	100	100	3
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	99	99	99	3
B. R. T. 5s	92	91	91	6
B. R. T. 6s, 1918	98¾	98½	98¾	83
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Bar., C. & N. Cal.				
1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	85	85	85	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Canada So. con. 5s	99½	100	100½	8
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	4
Cent. of Ga., Mid. Ga.				
5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	5
Cent. of Ga. 5s	97¾	97	97	5
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97	97	97	41
Central Leather 5s	100¼	100	100	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	109	109	109	2
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	109	109	109	2
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	86	86	86	3
C. de Pasco con. 6s	113	113	113	27
Ches. & O. con. 5s	102¼	100½	102¼	4
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	14
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	126
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50½	50½	50½	20
Chi. & Alton 3½s	49½	49½	49½	40
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90½	90½	90½	267
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	90½	90½	90½	
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	6
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 4s	93½	93½	93½	2
C., B. & Q., I. D. 5½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	4
C. & E. I. ref. and imp. 4s, tr. rcts	81	81	81	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	68½	67½	67¾	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	97	97	97	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	86¼	86	86¼	44
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	91¾	91¾	91¾	11
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	99¼	99¼	99	13
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s				
C. & N. W. gen. 4½s	91¾	91	91¾	40
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	91	90¾	90¾	7
C. & N. W. d. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	100	100	100	2
C. R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
C. R. I. & P. deb. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	70¼	70¼	70¼	10
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts., stpd.	70¾	70	70¾	118
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	72¼	71¼	72¼	45
C., St. P., M. & O.	112½	112½	113¾	8
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	98	97¾	98	8
Chi. & W. Ind. s. fd. 6s	106	106	106	2
Chile Copper 7s	128¼	126	126	12
Chile Copper 6s, rcts., part paid	100¾	100¾	100¾	26
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	85¾	84½	85¼	4
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	1
Colorado Indust. 5s	80	80	80	7
Col. & So. 1st 4s	80	80	80	5
Col. & So. ref. 4s	107	107	107	22
Con. Gas conv. 4½s	88	88	88	5
Corn.pr.pay.Rec. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Corn Prod.Ref.s.f.'24	95½	95½		
Cuban-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	1
Cumberland 7s	98	98	98	1
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	93	93	93	1
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	98	98	98	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	71¾	71	71¾	15
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	59½	58½	59	42
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	101½	100¾	101	7
Detroit United 4½s	81	81	81	176
Dist. Securities 5s	65	61	65	
E., T., VA. & GA. con. 5s	100	100	100	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	55	54½	54½	17
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	54¼	54¼	54¼	1
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	68	68	68	23
Erie con. 4s	80	80	80	2
Erie gen. 4s	62¾	61¾	61¾	15
Erie & Jersey 6s	105½	105½	105½	10
F. W. & D.C. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	5
Fra. E. & M. V. 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	5
GEN. ELECTRIC 3½s	73¾	73½	73½	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103¾	103	102¾	33
Granby Consol cv. 6s	103¼	102¾	102¾	6
Series A	99	99	99	1
Gt. Falls Power 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	71¾	71¾	71¼	2
Gren Bay deb. B.	60	59¾	60	1
HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s	13¾	13¼	13¾	24½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s				
ILL. CENT. & C., ST. L. & N. O. 1t. 4s	98	98	98	6
Ill. Central 4s, '52	83½	83½	83½	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	59
Indiana Steel 5s	98	98	98¼	47
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	64¾	64	64½	45
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76	76	76	57
Int.Ag.Corp.col.tr.5s	79	76	76	46
Int. Paper cv. 6s	91¾	91¼	91¾	1
I. M. M. s. f.	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Int. Paper cv. 5s	100	100	100	3
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	5
Iowa Cent. ref. 5s	46¼	46¼	46¼	8
JAMES., FAIRMT. & Clear. 4s	82½	82½	82½	2
Jeff. & Clear. Coal 5s	95	95	95	5
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	71	70¾	71	6
Kansas City So. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	2
Kansas City So. 3s	65	65	65	4
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	63½	63¼	63½	26
Kan. City Term. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	28
LACK. STEEL 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3554
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Lackeda Gas 1st 5s	100	99½	100	1
Lackeda Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Lackeda Gas ref. 5s	82	82	82	8
Lake Shore 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	27
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92¼	91	91¾	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91½	91	90¾	2
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	2
L. V. of P. con. 4s	84	84	84	11
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	119½	119	119½	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	99½	99	99	5
Lorillard 7s	118¾	118¾	118¾	4
Lorillard 5s	99¼	98¾	98¾	1
L. Cin. & Lex. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	21
L. & Nash. un. 4s	92	91½	91½	
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
L. & N. N. F. & S. 5s	100	100	100	1
L. & N. A. M. & C. 4s	88¾	83¾	83¾	11
MAN.CONS.4s tax ex.	85	85	85	8
Mich. Central 3½s	80	80	80	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	82	82	82	102
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	94¼	93	93¾	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	87	87	87	
Minn. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s	45	45	45	3
M., St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	88¾	88	88	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	40	40	40	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	26¼	26½	26½	
Mo. P. 5s, 1917, col. tr. c., quad. sta.	95¼	95¼	95¼	340
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	61¾	60¾	60¾	
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Montana Power 5s	96	96½	96	26
Morris & Essex 1st & ref. 3½s	83¼	83¼	83½	4
NASH., C. & ST. L. cons. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Nat. Tube 5s	100¾	100	100	53
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103½	103½	103¾	64
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	106½	106	107	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	87	86½	86½	25
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	90½	89¾	90¼	26
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	90½	90¼	90¼	25
N.Y.C. L.S. col. 3½s	71½	70½	71¼	2
N.Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	93	93	93	
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	90½	90¼	90¼	3
N. Y. C. & S. L. 1st 4s, reg.	88	88	88	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	99	98¾	98¼	28
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	79½	79	79	7
N. Y. Lack. & W. 1st 5s	106	105	105	10
N.Y.N.H.&H. cv. 6s	94	93¾	93¾	10
N.Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	70	70	70	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	57	57	57	3
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	25¼	25	25	42
N. Y. Rys. 1st	94¼	94¼	94¼	4
N.Y. Telephone 4½s	86½	86	86	4
N.Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	99	100	102	
Niagara Falls Pr. 5s	102	78¼	78¼	4
Norf. So. 1st & ref. 5s	78¼	97	97	1
Norf. So. 5s	97	89¾	90	27
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	90¾	85	85	13
Norf. & West. div. 4s	85¼	88½	88¼	30
No. Pacific 4s	88½	62	62	10
No. Pacific 3s	62½	94¼	94¼	12
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	94¾	94¼	94¼	42
ORE. S. L. ref. 4s	88	103¾	103¾	1
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	103¾	97	97	16
PAC. T. & T. 5s	97	88½	88½	9
Pac. Gas & El. 5s	88¼	100½	100½	17
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100½	95	95	33
Penn. 4s, 1948	95	102¼	102¼	2
Penn. con. 4½s	102¾	96	96	132
Penn. gen. 4½s	96	96¾	96¾	1
Penn. sta. 4½s	96¾	97¼	97¼	24½
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	87¾	90	90	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90	71	71	
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	71	90	90	1
Phila. Co. cv. 5s	90			
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	99¾	99¾	99¾	4
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Pitts. & West. 1st 4s	99½	99¾	99¾	3
Public Service 5s	87½	87¼	87¾	33
RY. ST. SPR. INT. O. 5s	90¼	90	90½	10
Reading gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	77
Rep. I. & S. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	11
Rock I., A. & L. 4½s	67	67	67	3
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	70¾	70	70¾	1½
Rio G. W. col. 5s	60	60	60	1
Rutland Ry. & L. 5s	72	72	72	2
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen'l. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	9
St.L., I. M. & S. u. 4s	76½	77¾	78	7
St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	74	74	74	10
St.L.&S.F.prlien 4s A	63¾	63¼	63¾	18
St.L.&S.F.prlien 5s B	78	78¾	79	12
St.L.&S.F.prlien 5s B	78	67¼	67¼	42
St. L. & S. F. adj. 5s	49	49	49	3
St. L. & S. W. inc. 6s	49¼	49	49	3
St. L. & S. W. 2d inc. 4s	59	59	59	3
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	68¾	50	50	3
St. L. S. W. gen. 4s	50	63¾	63¾	23
St. Louis Tran. 5s	63¾	63¼	63¼	2
St.P.K.C.S.L. 4½s	63¾	64¾	64¾	5
San A. & A. P. 4s	64¾	59¾	59¾	4
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	61¼	100¼	100¼	4
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	100¼	97	97	3
Seab. & Roa. 5s	97½	98¾	97¾	10
So. Bell Tel. 5s	78½	78½	78½	147
So. Pacific col. 4s	99½	99¾	99¾	61
So. Pac. conv. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	11
So. Pac. conv. 4s	86¾	86¾	86½	19
So. Pac. ref. 4s	94	94	94	26
South. Pac. Coast 4s	99¼	98¼	98¾	17
So. Ry. 1st 5s	100¼	68¾	68¾	3
So. Ry. gen. 4s	68¾	101	101	10
Stand. G. & El. cv. 6s	101	92¾	93	20
TENN. COP. cv. 6s	93	103	103	16
Texas Co. cv. 6s	103	65	67	80
Third Av. ref. 4s	67	45	45	
Third Av. adj. 5s	44	99¼	99¼	1
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st 5s	99¼	85¾	85¾	46
UNION PAC. ref. 4s	85¾	98¾	98¾	10
Union Pac. 1st	98½	89¾	90	9
Union Pac. con. 4s	90	82¾	82¾	16
Union Pac. cv. 4s	82¾	105	105	16
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	105	68	68	109
U. S. Sm. R. & M. 6s	105	87½	87½	13
U. S. R. Sa. Tr.Co.cfs.	88	101¾	101¾	557
U. S. Rubber 5s	101¾	104¾	104¾	9
U. S. Steel 5s	103	90	90	3
Utah P. & L. 5s	90¼	81¾	81¾	10
VANDALIA con. 4s B	81¾	97¼	97¼	10
Va.-Car. Chem. 1st 5s	98	99¾	100¾	10
Va.-Car. Chem. cv. 6s	100¾	94½	94½	8
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	95	99¾	99¾	6
Va. Mid. genl. 5s	100¼	87¾	88	23
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	88	100	100¼	41
WABASH 1st 5s	100¼	101	101	10
Western Electric 5s	101	84¾	85	9
Western Pacific 5s	85¼	85	85	9
West Shore 4s	85¼	69¾	69¾	9
Westegn Md. 4s	69¾	98¼	98¼	7
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	98¼	92¾	92¾	8
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	92¾	101¼	101¼	
Wilson & Co	101¼			

Total sales $6,160,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Panama 3s, reg	90	90	90	10
U. S. 3s, coupon	90	90	90	2½
U. S. 4s, reg	105	104¾	105	14
Am. Ex. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	20
Anglo-French 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,344
Chinese Ry. 5s	95¾	95	95¾	5
City of Bordeaux 6s	95¼	95	95¼	78
City of Lyons 6s	93¾	93¼	93¾	26
City of Paris 6s	79	78¾	79	6
City of Tokio 5s	98	98	98	40
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	96	96¼	96	23
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	96	95¾	95¾	248
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	96¼	96¼	96¼	11½
French Gov. temp. 5s	90¾	90	90¼	3½
Japanese 4½s	84½	84½	84½	11
Japanese 4½s, 2d Series	79¾	79¾	79¾	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d. S. Ass.	79¾	82¾	82¾	505
Jap. 4½s, '14	92¾	97¾	97¾	
Rep. of Cuba 5s	97¾			
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¾	180
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	97¼	96½	96¾	143
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s, 1919	90¾	90¼	90¾	852
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	50	50	50	7
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	95¾	95¼	95¼	314
U. S. of Mexico 5s	50	50	50	7

Total sales $5,031,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Nov., 1954	84	84	84	10
4s, 1955, reg	98	98	98	2
4s, 1958, reg	98	98	98	3
4s, 1957	99	98¾	99¾	37
4s, 1959	100¼	99¾	99¾	159
4½s, 1964	100¼	99¾	100¼	16
4½s, 1960	104	103¾	103¾	12
4½s, May, 1957	104	104	104	20
4½s, Nov., 1957	104¼	103¾	103¾	61
4½s, 1963	104¾	103½	103¾	

Total sales $320,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4s, 1960	102½	102½	102½	10

Grand total $11,521,000

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON,	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
June 4	4.76¼	4.75½	4.75½
June 5	4.76¼	4.75½	4.75½
June 6	4.76¼	4.75½	4.75½
June 7	4.76¼	4.75½	4.75½
June 8	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.75½
June 9	4.76¼	4.75½	4.75½
	Cables.		
June 4	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 5	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 6	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 7	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 8	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 9	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.76¼		4.76¼
Low	4.75¾		4.76¼
Same week last year—			
High	4.76¼		4.76¼
Low	4.75¾		4.76%
Year to date—			
High	4.7590		4.77
Low	4.75		4.7641¼
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78¼
Low	4.73¾		4.74¾

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
June 4	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼
June 5	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾
June 6	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.72	5.72	5.72
June 7	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.72	5.73	5.72
June 8	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.72¾
June 9	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.72¾	5.72¾	5.72¾
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.73¾			5.73¾		
Low	5.73¼			5.72¼		
Same week last year—						
High	5.91¼			5.90¾		
Low	5.91¾			5.91¼		
Year to date—						
High	5.68			5.67		
Low	5.85¾			5.84¾		
Same period last year—						
High	5.82¾			5.82		
Low	6.06½			6.07¾		

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
June 4	5.05¼	5.04	41.12½	40.18¾	7.05¼	7.04¾
June 5	5.05¾	5.04	41.18¾	41.31½	7.05¾	7.04¾
June 6	5.05	5.03¾	41.25	41.37½	7.05	7.04½
June 7	5.05	5.03½	41.25	41.31½	7.04¾	7.03¾
June 8	5.03¾	5.02¾	41.18¾	41.31¼	7.03¾	7.02½
June 9	5.03	5.01¾	41.18¾	41.26	7.04	7.03
Week's range—						
High	5.03	5.01¾	41.25	41.37½	7.03¾	7.02½
Low	5.05½	5.04	41.12½	41.18¾	7.05¾	7.04¾
Same week last year—						
High	5.24	5.23¼	41.68¾	41.81¼	6.87	6.86¼
Low	5.24¾	5.24	41.00	41.50	6.39½	6.38¾
Year to date—						
High	5.00½	4.99	41.75	42.00	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.18¾	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.88	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.81¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.26	5.25	41.12½	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
June 4	19.85	19.90	25.90	26.00
June 5	19.85	19.90	25.90	26.00
June 6	19.85	19.90	25.80	25.40
June 7	19.85	19.90	25.30	25.40
June 8	19.85	19.90	25.15	25.25
June 9	19.85	19.90	24.90	25.00
Week's range—				
High	19.85	19.90	25.90	26.00
Low	19.85	19.90	24.90	25.00
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.65	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	24.90	25.00

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
June 4	28.40	28.50	30.00	30.20	29.30	29.50
June 5	28.55	28.65	30.15	30.15	29.35	29.47
June 6	28.60	28.80	29.95	30.50	29.30	29.46
June 7	28.60	28.80	30.00	30.15	29.30	29.50
June 8	28.65	28.85	30.00	30.15	29.25	29.45
June 9	28.70	28.90	30.00	30.15	29.25	29.45
Week's range—						
High	28.70	28.90	30.00	30.50	29.35	29.50
Low	28.40	28.80	29.95	30.15	29.25	29.45
Year to date—						
High	29.70	30.35	30.50	29.75	29.85	
Low	27.05	27.12	29.85	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	87.60	92.00	92.25		86.00	86.25
Low	87.50	87.60	91.50	91.62½	85.50	85.62½
Year to date—						
High	88.00	88.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	85.00	85.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—				
High	22.85	23.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	22.70	22.85	51.37½	52.00
Year to date—				
High	22.85	23.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.	—Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	—Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.75	44.50	26.62½	26.75
Low	43.87½	44.00	26.62½	26.75
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	26.87½	27.00
Low	42.69	42.89	23.50	23.62½

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renew-als.
June 4	4½	4	4	
June 5	Holiday			
June 6	5%	3½	3½	3%
June 7	4	3½	4	3%
June 8	4	3½	4	
June 9	4	4	4	
Week's range—				
High			4½	4
Low			3½	3%
Same week last year—				
High			4	3½
Low			3	2½
Year to date—				
High			4½	4
Low			1½	1%
Same period last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			1½	1%

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 4	4½@4¾	4¾@5	4¾@5
June 5	4½@4¾	4¾@5	4¾@5
June 6	4½@4¾	4¾@4¾	4½@4¾
June 7	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
June 8	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
June 9	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
Week's range—			
High	5	5	5
Low	4½	4½	4½
Same week last year—			
High	5	5½	4
Low	4½	5	3
Year to date—			
High	5	5	5
Low	4½	4½	3%
Same period last year—			
High	5½	5½	4
Low	4½	5	3%

Bank Acceptances.

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4 to 6 months 5¼@5¾
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	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 90.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	4½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	4½
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston. Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 4	Par ⅛10c	25c	10c
June 5	Par ⅛10c	25c	10c
June 6	Par ⅛10c	25c	10c
June 7	Par ⅛10c	25c	10c
June 8	Par ⅛10c	25c	10c
June 9	Par ⅛10c	25c	10c

*Premium, †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Bills.	3 Mos. Bills.	Money.	London. Rate.
June 4	3 @4	4½	4½	7% 18c
June 5	3 @4	4½	4½	7% 18c
June 6	3½@4½	4½	4½	7% 18c
June 7	3½@4½	4½	4½	7% 18c
June 8	3½@4½	4½	4½	7% 18c
June 9	3½@4½	4½	4½	7% 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols.	British Rentes.	Paris.
	London.	4½%.	
June 4	53½	81¾	61f
June 5	53½	81¾	61f
June 6	53½	81¾	61f
June 7	53	81¾	60f 65c
June 8	54¾	81¾	60f 70c
June 9	54¾	81¾	60f 70c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 4	37¾	74½
June 5	37¾	74½
June 6	37¾	74½
June 7	37¾	74½
June 8	37¾	74½
June 9	37¾	74½

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation June 9, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar.	& Sep.	82¾	88
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr.	& Dec.	96	99
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	76	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May	& Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr.	& Oct.	90	96
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June	& Dec.	62	67
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '37	6	May	& Nov.	97	99
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	5	Apr.	& Oct.	88	89
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan.	& July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb.	& Aug.	101	108
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb.	& Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan.	& July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan.	& July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan.	& July	90	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June	& Dec.	101	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June	& Dec.	102½	103
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '58	5	Feb.	& Aug.	91	98
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar.	& Sep.	93	97
Do '23	5	Jan.	& July	100	101
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar.	& Sep.	96	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May	& Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry. Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan.	& July	85	89
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr.	& Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	94	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan.	& July	102	106
Do '54	4½	Jan.	& July	90	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan.	& July	89½	90½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan.	& July	100	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr.	& Oct.	95	97
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June	& Dec.	100	100⅝
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan.	& July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan.	& July	91	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '38	5	Jan.	& July	95	96
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May	& Nov.	101	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr.	& Oct.	98	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May	& Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June	& Dec.	93	98
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Jan.	& July	89	98
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan.	& July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '52	6	June	& Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar.	& Sep.	84	88
Do deb. '22	5	Mar.	& Sep.	88	92
Ft. Worth P. & L., '34	5	Feb.	& Aug.	93	96
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr.	& Oct.	86	90
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May	& Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June	& Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '22	5	Jan.	& July		75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan.	& July	84	85
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan.	& July	103	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb.	& Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May	& Nov.	100	100½
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan.	& July	57	58
J. & Bat. C. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	& July	95	98
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May	& Nov.	73	74½
K. C. Home Tr. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	& July	93	94½
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan.	& July	96	97⅝
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan.	& July	95½	97
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan.	& July	95	97½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan.	& July	94	96½
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr.	& Oct.	100	103
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '29	5	Jan.	& July	98	..
Louisville & E. 1st, '19	5	Apr.	& Oct.	99	100½
Louis. Light, '53	5	Apr.	& Oct.	97	100
Louisville Ry., '30	5	Jan.	& July	101	104
Mad. River Pr. 1st, '35	5	Feb.	& Aug.	96	98
Middle West Util., '23	6	Jan.	& July	96½	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan.	& July	68½	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May	& Nov.	87	90
Musk. & E. 1st & ref., '28	5	June	& Dec.	96	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan.	& July	99	101
Do ref., '58	5	Jan.	& July	84½	87
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan.	& July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June	& Dec.	103	105
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan.	& July	102	105
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May	& Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., '2004	4	Jan.	& July	70	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	100¼	102
Do ref., '32	5	Apr.	& Oct.	101	104
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June	& Dec.	83	83¾
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May	& Nov.	89	96
N. Ont. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan.	& July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr.	& Oct.	94½	96
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan.	& July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan.	& July	92	96
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan.	& July	94	97
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb.	& Aug.	89½	91
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan.	& July	96	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan.	& July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr.	& Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, 31	5	Feb.	& Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May	& Nov.	85	88
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June	& Dec.	101	103
Do cons., '36	5	Jan.	& July	99¼	99¾
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan.	& July	98	100
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr.	& Oct.	99	101
Roch. Ry. 2d, '33	5	June	& Dec.	98	100
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar.	& Sep.	74	..
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May	& Nov.	94	..
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '54	6	Feb.	& Aug.	87½	89
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6a	June	& Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb.	& Aug.	90	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '60	5	Jan.	& July	97	98
So. Ont. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar.	& Sep.	97	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June	& Dec.	88	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr.	& Oct.	90	96
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May	& Dec.	77	83
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June	& Dec.	95½	99
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan.	& July	84	87
Tampa Electric 1st, '52	5	Jan.	& July	97	101
Tenn. Ry. & El. 1st, '53	5	Apr.	& Oct.	89	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June	& Dec.	82	83
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	85	91
Do deb., '26	6	May	& Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar.	& Sep.	80¼	80¾
Do income, '49	4	June	& Dec.	63	65¼
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb.	& Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan.	& July	96	98½
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June	& Dec.	89	93
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar.	& Sep.	81	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May	& Nov.	102½	103
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan.	& July	78¼	79
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June	& Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan.	& July	93	96
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar.	& Sep.	93	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June	& Dec.	100	100⅝
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan.	& July	102½	103½
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May	& Nov.	93	96
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June	& Dec.	50	58
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan.	& July	92½	93⅝
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan.	& July	92½	98
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May	& Nov.	..	99½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 9, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	22	28
Do pf.	..	..	.....	75	80
Am. Gas & El. (¥50)	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	121	123
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	May 1, 17	49	50
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	331	333
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	112
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	66	68
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	88	90

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 9, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	64	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	75	79
Do participating pf.	..	..	.....	24	28
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	J. & D.	85	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	104¼
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	..	90
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	79	80
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	May 1, 17	36	37½
Do pf.	..	..	.....	99	102
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	..	72
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	.....	45	50
Cities Service	¤½	M	Jun 1, 17	283	285
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 17	85	85½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16,17	29	32
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,15	98	103
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	May 1, 17	49	51
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	75	76
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	71	73
Cumb. Co. Pr. & Lt. pf	..	..	.....	90	93
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	38	90
Do pf.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	84	89
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99¼	100
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	.....	24	..
Do pf.	..	..	.....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,17	102	107
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	132	133
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	43	45
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	Q	Mar 15,17	70	75
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	88	91
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	.....	24½	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	95	97½
International Traction.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	50
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	59	62
Kan. City Railways	..	..	.....	24½	26
Do pf.	..	..	.....	59	61
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	100	102
Kan. City Home Tel.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	102	106
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Mar 31,17	85	90
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	69½	70½
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	May 15,17	88	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	69	71
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 14,17	170	172
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	13	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	61	64
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	97	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	97½	98½
Do

COLLEGE MEN FRAME NEW PENSION PLAN

Recommend to Carnegie Foundation Establishment of Insurance and Annuity System.

WIDER SCOPE OF BENEFITS

Teachers Would Be Required to Participate from the Beginning of Their Service.

A plan for the organization of a Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association to offer both insurance and old-age pensions to college teachers is recommended to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in a report by a special commission, made public yesterday. The commission was composed of representatives of the Carnegie Foundation, the American Association of University Professors, the Association of American Universities, the Association of American Colleges, and the National Association of State Universities.

For many years the Carnegie Foundation has been pensioning teachers and working on plans for a comprehensive system that would supply protection, both for college teachers and their families as soon as they entered the calling. All the data which had been collected by the foundation was turned over to the commission last November.

Following is an outline of the commission's conclusions:

"Men either on salary or on wages are, in the economic sense, employes. The employer, whether a government, a corporation, or an individual, has a direct financial interest in the establishment of some pension system which shall enable old or disabled persons to retire under satisfactory conditions. The obligation of the employer to co-operate in sustaining a pension system is primarily a financial one, and in the second place a moral one.

"A pension system designed for any group of industrial or vocational workers should rest upon the co-operation of employes and employer.

"Teachers' pensions should be stipendiary in character, amounting to a fair proportion of the active pay.

"In order that an individual participating in a pension system may be assured of his annuity when due, one condition is indispensable: There must be set aside, year by year, the funds necessary, with its accumulated interest, to provide the annuity at the age agreed upon.

"A method by which a pension is paid for in advance in annual or monthly instalments is the most practical plan which can be devised for purchasing a deferred annuity, provided that the contribution begins early in the employe's career.

"A pension system should apply to a group whose members live under comparable financial and economic conditions. To establish a full pension participation in the pension system to the extent of an agreed minimum should form a condition of entering the service or employment the members of which are co-operating in the system."

With regard to the present pensions of the Carnegie Foundation, the commission expressed the opinion that the extension to all teachers now in associated institutions of the privilege of benefiting the present system would completely meet its expectations. The commission made no suggestion as to where the large sum required for this could be obtained.

READY FOR ORATORS' CAMP.

Professional Men to Train for Patriotic Speeches.

The National Security League yesterday announced some of the speakers in its "oratorical Plattsburg," officially known as the Speakers' Training Camp for Education in Patriotic Service, which is to be held at Chautauqua, N. Y., July 2-7. Arthur E. Bestor, President of the Chautauqua institution, is a member of the League's Committee on Patriotism Through Education.

The list of speakers is headed by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard. Chairman of the committee. Others so far announced are Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who will represent the Government; Ida M. Tarbell, whose subject is "The Fear of Efficiency;" Dr. Harry E. Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Ira D. Landreth of Boston, Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, formerly President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who will talk on "Women's Service in War;" and Henry J. Allen, editor of The Wichita Beacon. Other speakers will be announced later.

The work of the camp is to train speakers in the presentation of the problems now before the nation, and more than 200 college Presidents and professors, writers, lawyers, editors, judges, and business men have volunteered to aid in the work.

BUY AND KEEP, LEAGUE ASKS

Housewives Seek to Discourage Practice of Returning Goods to Stores.

Realizing the losses arising from the habit of returning goods to the department stores, the Executive Committee of the National Housewives League has sent this message to the leaders of local leagues throughout the country:

"You are requested to call the attention of your members to the practice of returning goods, which has become so prevalent and which ultimately results in increased cost to all purchasers. The influence of the Housewives League should be directed to abolishing this uneconomic practice, and all housewives are urged to desist from it themselves and discourage it in others."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Forecasts:

Va., N. Car., and S. Car.—Local showers Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer Tues.; moderate southerly winds.

Ga.—Fair in n. and probably showers in s. Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; gentle variable winds.

Fla.—Probably local showers Mon. and Tues.; moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle southerly winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably local thunder showers; fresh southerly winds.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; gentle variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably thunder showers; moderate variable winds, becoming fresh southerly.

Upper Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon., followed by showers and thunderstorms Mon. night and Tues.; cooler Tues.; fresh and possibly strong southerly winds.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. unsettled, with probably thunder showers and cooler. Fresh southerly winds Mon. shifting to n. w. Tues.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Mon., followed by thunder showers Tues. and in w. Mon. night. Cooler Tues. fresh southerly winds Mon., shifting to n. w. Tues.

Minn.—Thunder showers Mon. or Mon. night, with cooler in e. and w. Tues. unsettled and cooler. Variable winds becoming fresh n. w.

Iowa—Fair and warmer in e., thunder showers and cooler in w. Mon. Tues. unsettled and cooler with showers in e. and s.; fresh southerly winds shifting to n. w.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon., showers and cooler in e. and central. Tues. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

S. Dak.—Showers and cooler Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Nebr.—Thunder showers and much cooler Mon. Tues. cloudy and cooler. Fresh n. w. winds.

Kan.—Unsettled and much cooler Mon., possibly thunder showers. Tues. cloudy and cooler; moderate to fresh winds becoming n. w.

Colo.—Mon. and Tues. cloudy.

New Mex.—Mon. and Tues. cloudy, probably [illegible]

Ariz.—Mon. and Tues. [illegible]

Utah—Mon. and Tues. [illegible]

Nev.—Mon. and Tues. [illegible]

Idaho—Mon. and Tues. [illegible]

Mont.—Mon. and Tues. [illegible]

Wyo.—Mon. and Tues. [illegible]

Pacific States—Mon. and Tues. [illegible]

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 11 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Note.—Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 287, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Empire Mfg Co‡Fraad, Seale‡1st Mar. Mar. Talking Mach Co.
Same‡Cozzens Cabinet.
Hughes‡N Y, O & W R R.
Coelenz‡Finnegan Brown Co.
Danohue‡C RR of NJ.
Wood‡Penn RR.
Ahlen‡C RR of N J.
Bailey‡same.
Grant‡Int R T.
Van Dyke‡NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Note.—Cases to be sent to Room 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Gould‡Ewing.
Steddart‡Mut Film Corp.
Klaw & Erlanger‡Nirdlinger.
Golden‡Au Caprice Co, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
In re Jarmulosky. Admiralty.
Owners‡Launch Oneida, Limitation.
Moore‡Tug Gwen J McWilliams.
O'Boyle‡Barton Co.
Van Boyen‡SS Belgier NY & Cuba Mail SS Co‡Tug J S Packard
Packard Dredging Co‡SS Antilla.
Owners Tug Saranac, Limitation, &c.
Am Sugar Prod. &c., Co‡SS Delaware.
Taylor-Armitage Co‡Comp Gen Trans.
Schneider‡Schmidt Little Silver.
O'Boyle‡Tug Jas McWilliams.
Mackenzie & Vail‡Johnson Ltge Co.
Melachrino‡SS Athanasi.
Willis‡Barnes-Ames & Co.
Hastorf‡Stang Oil Co.
Rice‡Erie Barge 225.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Alex Block.
Daisy M Mills.
Henry Osborne.
Isidor C Friedman.
Edward J Bloom.
Angel Luter.
Charles H Mosser.
Ruben Herold.
Wimbrand & Seifert.
Irving Schantz.
George Wurm.
Schiff & Greenhaus.
Joseph Levin, Inc.
Under objections:
Harris Weiden.
A J H & S D Levy.
Adjourned cases:
Charles T Hesser.
Arthur Johns.
Bernard Solomon.
Francis J McMial.
Philip Nadelberg.
Hugo Waldvogel.
Involuntary case:
Petition‡H F Granger.
Motions:
Luigi Silvagni.
Reilly Maintenance Corp.
S B C Holding Corp.
Horn & Sachor.
Multiphone Co.
Cavanagh Cont Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Q'Day‡CNY.
Huntley‡Warehouse Dock Co, Inc, et al.
O'Brien Bros, Inc‡SS Chelsea.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.
USA‡Benedetto.
Same‡Raymer.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Goldstein‡Pellicano.
Re Franklin Brewing Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re Palmolri.
Re Steinwendes.
Re Estate of Cory.
Re Raven.
Carpenter‡NY Trust Co. (Dunne.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Re Maltbie.
Morrissin & Co‡Casasasa.
Herzman‡CNY.
Bloom‡Met Tob Co.
Hofmann‡Hofmann.
Silverberg Imp Co‡Samstag & Milder.
Gambolia‡Marrone.
Zorn‡Steiger.
Elsing‡Thibauth.
Gibberman‡Gibberman.
Re Werner.
Schaifer‡Levin.
Ex rel Murtha‡Lewis.
Cohn‡Cohn.
Goldschmidt‡Town of Macedon.
Same‡Town of Arcadia.
Chaloner‡Sherman.
Gugielminotti‡Guglielminotti.
People‡Jackson, (3.)
Re Henning‡Maxwell.
Bresler‡Internatl Ry.
Livingston‡Phillips.
Overgaitzer Mfg Co.
Nicholas Power Co‡Electrograph Co.
Re Mabon.
Foglio‡Foglio.
Jackson‡Bonwit.
Kaplan‡Beaver.
Baron & Co‡Tenn Cop
O'Neil‡Birdseye.
Dorfman‡Dorfman.
Appel‡Hollender & Co
Di Tullio‡Boncaldo.
Met L I Co‡Delehanty
Pierson‡I R T.
Taussig‡Oppenheim.
Uber‡Uber.
CNY‡Chip Kee Co.
Driscoll‡Rotrano.
Stockbridge‡McMartin
Saveoli Co‡Sharpe.
Guaranty Trust‡2d Av RR, (Duane‡Beaver)
Same‡same, (Smith‡Beaver.)
Fowler‡Sand.
Elliott‡Elliott.
Re Wessel.
Sage‡Reis.
Secat‡Cud Coal Co.
Valenza‡Emp City Sub
Mattison‡Had River Tel Co. (2.)
Re Jacobson.
Rice‡Mulligan.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Surety Rty Co‡Reis.
Rohrer‡Quinn.
Re Stiller.
Thompson St‡McLaughlin‡McLaughlin.
Colle‡Colle.
Campbell‡C RR of NJ.
Weiss‡Weiss.
Rogasch‡Rogasch.
Klinck‡Pounds.
Marston‡Marston.
Geller‡Geller.
Schachne‡McLanahan, (2.)
Spetgang‡Spetgang.
Alsille‡Alsille.
Kelley‡NY Title Ins.
Brooks‡Brooks.
Kirk‡Andrews.
Bier‡Bier.
Hunsinger‡Hunsinger.
Ascher‡Ascher.
Kurtz‡Kurtz.
Diamond‡Lex Leather Goods Co, Inc.
Gilson‡Gilson.
Longenecker‡Reitman.
Demurrers:
Scharps‡Cushman & Dennison Mfg Co.
Finck‡McGirr.
Preferred causes:
Tapers & Imp Film Co‡Fisher.

PART III.—Seaman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Trial calendar.
Re Malthie.
Morrissin & Co‡Casasasa.
Herzman‡CNY.
Bloom‡Met Tob Co.
Hofmann‡Hofmann.
Silverberg Imp Co‡Samstag & Milder.
Gambolia‡Marrone.
Zorn‡Steiger.
Elsing‡Thibauth.
Gibberman‡Gibberman.
Re Werner.
Schaifer‡Levin.
Ex rel Murtha‡Lewis.
Cohn‡Cohn.
Goldschmidt‡Town of Macedon.
Same‡Town of Arcadia.
Chaloner‡Sherman.
Gugielminotti‡Guglielminotti.
People‡Jackson, (3.)
Re Henning‡Maxwell.
Bresler‡Internatl Ry.
Livingston‡Phillips.
Overgaitzer Mfg Co.
Nicholas Power Co‡Electrograph Co.
Re Mabon.
Foglio‡Foglio.
Jackson‡Bonwit.
Kaplan‡Beaver.
Baron & Co‡Tenn Cop
O'Neil‡Birdseye.
Dorfman‡Dorfman.
Appel‡Hollender & Co
Di Tullio‡Boncaldo.
Met L I Co‡Delehanty
Pierson‡I R T.
Taussig‡Oppenheim.
Uber‡Uber.
CNY‡Chip Kee Co.
Driscoll‡Rotrano.
Stockbridge‡McMartin
Saveoli Co‡Sharpe.
Guaranty Trust‡2d Av RR, (Duane‡Beaver)
Same‡same, (Smith‡Beaver.)
Fowler‡Sand.
Elliott‡Elliott.
Re Wessel.
Sage‡Reis.
Secat‡Cud Coal Co.
Valenza‡Emp City Sub
Mattison‡Had River Tel Co. (2.)
Re Jacobson.
Rice‡Mulligan.
Lorillard‡Austro-Am SS Co.
Pendleton Ship Bldg. &c, Co‡East Transp.
Dean‡Olonin.
Moran Tow & T Co‡Crandon & Co.
Ensign, Bickford & Co‡CNY.
Turner Lumb Co‡same
Dittmar‡Tug Ashbourne.
Pendleton‡Pearce.
Hallenbeck‡St Paul F. & M Ins Co.
Penn RR‡Tug Kinetic
Same‡Tug Joshua A Lovett.
Same‡Tug Salutation.
Sprague‡Germain Co.
Lyman‡Frederick SS Co (2.)
Daily & Irving‡Harms & Co.
Donovan‡Moran Tow & T Co.
Cullen‡CNY.
Mail SS Co. (2.)
Crew‡Tug Morristown
Manton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Beward Dredging Co.
Amelia Spelli.
Raymond & Goldstein.
Ernest J Weyl.
Morris Fein.
Max J Schultz.
Silverman Chaves & Co.
R E Taylor Corp.
Telechon & Hirschman
Peter & Martin.
Elias Resnek.
Alex Margolies.
Joseph A Robertson.
Faust Co.
Horn & Sachar (4.)
Lords Court Rest'rant
Schubert Piano Co.
Seward Dredging Co.
Seemal, Inc.
Freed & Schorr.
Baumeister & Froelich
Alton Dress & W Co.
Greeley Dress Co.
Estate Louis L Callanan, Inc.
Goodman Friedman.
Lichtman & Kallner.
Michigan Farm Co.
Graham Lavin.
Slavin Bros.
Markheim Co, inc.
Wolf Steinberg.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.
Ex rel Mutual Profit Premium Corp‡Purdy.
Ex rel Riverside Drive Realty Co‡same.
Ex rel 606 Fifth Av Co‡same.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ex rel Salomon‡same.
Ex rel Parsons‡same.
Ex rel Federal Terra Cotta Co‡same.
Re Boeseken, Inc.
Case on.

CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial:
Pope Trading Corp, Inc‡Cutler, (2.)
Nathan Kronman & Co‡Flamigiano.
Wilson‡Thomas F Lobisin & Son.
Same‡E R Brackett Co., Inc.
Same‡J K Rahrmann & Co, Inc.
Rosenbaum‡Harrison.
Herskopf‡Cutler.
Hervey‡McLeod.
Clear.

J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nye‡N J & S I Ferry.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Green‡N Y Rys.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Callara‡Garford M T Co (2.)

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wohlberg‡Wilson.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dahlgren.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Boston Ins Co‡BHRR.

PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mantel‡Miller.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Ind.—Meyerowitz‡Wilson Const Co.
Ing—McCready‡Gaston.
Ing—Greenberg‡Ellenville Hotel Co.
Van Horn‡Van Horn.
Lansing Liq Corp‡Heinze, (2.)
Feiner‡Fleischer.
Arkell & Douglas, Inc‡N Y Bernstein & Sons Inc.
Stamo‡Gold Coal Co.
Valenza‡Emp City Sub
Mattison‡Had River Tel Co. (2.)
Re Jacobson.
Rice‡Mulligan.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Surety Rty Co‡Reis.
Rohrer‡Quinn.
Re Stiller.
Thompson St‡McLaughlin‡McLaughlin.
Colle‡Colle.
Campbell‡C RR of NJ.
Weiss‡Weiss.
Rogasch‡Rogasch.
Klinck‡Pounds.
Marston‡Marston.
Geller‡Geller.
Schachne‡McLanahan, (2.)
Spetgang‡Spetgang.
Alsille‡Alsille.
Kelley‡NY Title Ins.
Brooks‡Brooks.
Kirk‡Andrews.
Bier‡Bier.
Hunsinger‡Hunsinger.
Ascher‡Ascher.
Kurtz‡Kurtz.
Diamond‡Lex Leather Goods Co, Inc.
Gilson‡Gilson.
Longenecker‡Reitman.
Demurrers:
Scharps‡Cushman & Dennison Mfg Co.
Finck‡McGirr.
Preferred causes:
Tapers & Imp Film Co‡Fisher.

PART III.—Seaman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Trial calendar.
Re Malthie.
Morrissin & Co‡Casasasa.
Herzman‡CNY.
Bloom‡Met Tob Co.
Hofmann‡Hofmann.
Silverberg Imp Co‡Samstag & Milder.
Gambolia‡Marrone.
Zorn‡Steiger.
Elsing‡Thibauth.
Gibberman‡Gibberman.
Re Werner.
Schaifer‡Levin.
Ex rel Murtha‡Lewis.
Cohn‡Cohn.
Goldschmidt‡Town of Macedon.
Same‡Town of Arcadia.
Chaloner‡Sherman.
Gugielminotti‡Guglielminotti.
People‡Jackson, (3.)
Re Henning‡Maxwell.
Bresler‡Internatl Ry.
Livingston‡Phillips.
Overgaitzer Mfg Co.
Nicholas Power Co‡Electrograph Co.
Re Mabon.
Foglio‡Foglio.
Jackson‡Bonwit.
Kaplan‡Beaver.
Baron & Co‡Tenn Cop
O'Neil‡Birdseye.
Dorfman‡Dorfman.
Appel‡Hollender & Co
Di Tullio‡Boncaldo.
Met L I Co‡Delehanty
Pierson‡I R T.
Taussig‡Oppenheim.
Uber‡Uber.
CNY‡Chip Kee Co.
Driscoll‡Rotrano.
Stockbridge‡McMartin
Saveoli Co‡Sharpe.
Guaranty Trust‡2d Av RR, (Duane‡Beaver)
Same‡same, (Smith‡Beaver.)
Fowler‡Sand.
Elliott‡Elliott.
Re Wessel.
Sage‡Reis.
Secat‡Cud Coal Co.
Valenza‡Emp City Sub
Mattison‡Had River Tel Co. (2.)
Re Jacobson.
Rice‡Mulligan.
Lorillard‡Austro-Am SS Co.
Pendleton Ship Bldg. &c, Co‡East Transp.
Dean‡Olonin.
Moran Tow & T Co‡Crandon & Co.
Ensign, Bickford & Co‡CNY.
Turner Lumb Co‡same
Dittmar‡Tug Ashbourne.
Pendleton‡Pearce.
Hallenbeck‡St Paul F. & M Ins Co.
Penn RR‡Tug Kinetic
Same‡Tug Joshua A Lovett.
Same‡Tug Salutation.
Sprague‡Germain Co.
Lyman‡Frederick SS Co (2.)
Daily & Irving‡Harms & Co.
Donovan‡Moran Tow & T Co.
Cullen‡CNY.
Mail SS Co.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE DOUBLE CENSORSHIP

Want Messages to Allied Countries Excepted from Official Revision Here.

FEAR LOSSES TO BUSINESS

Also Declare Present System Not Adapted to Relations with Latin America.

Changes in the Federal censorship of cable communications with foreign countries, on the ground that the rules as they stand today are likely to lead to many hardships, greatly increased cable expenses, and extended losses in connection with the foreign trade of the country, are asked by the Merchants' Association in a communication to Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The system in use, it is asserted, is modeled largely on the British system, while conditions in this country differ from those abroad, especially as to the relations between the United States and South America. In order to adapt the system to the requirements of this country, the Merchants' Association requests that the world be divided into four sections, as follows: A, all countries in Europe, and their possessions, at present at war with Germany; B, all neutral countries in Europe; C, the countries outside of Europe at war with Germany; D, all other countries.

The association proposes that the rules of censorship be considered as applying only to messages sent to groups C and D, it being assumed that messages to the countries included in groups A and B leave the United States uncensored and are censored in transit or at their destination. It is requested that the list of general codes now in use be extended and that individuals or concerns shall have the right to file special codes for use in their messages to groups C and D.

The proposal is also made that a Federal board on cable and telegraph censorship be established to act in an advisory capacity with regard to the promulgation of censorship rules and their enforcement, this board to be composed of at least seven members representing the State, War, and Navy Departments, importers and exporters, banking interests, shipping interests, and cable and telegraph companies.

After stating that there is no desire to interfere with any regulations imposed by the Government, the report of the Committee on Telegraph and Cable Codes of the association says: "If the suggestions do not interfere and are approved by the Government, we hope an effort will be made by our Government to try to induce all the Governments included in groups C and D to adopt reciprocal arrangements and as far as possible those included in A and B Where any of the countries in A and B are unable to accept the suggestions as applying to cables sent to them, it would be desirable to have an understanding that cables from the United States to any country in groups C and D which pass through any of their lines be given unrestricted passage, having been censored in the United States."

BULIDING MATERIAL PRICES.

Prospect of Better Delivery of Supplies Helps the Market.

Building interests backed up by the readjustment that material and equipment manufacturers are making to meet war time conditions in the national construction market have shown more of a willingness to figure projects than at any time in the recent past, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

One of the retardent factors in the eastern building market has been the reluctance on the part of some contractors to commit themselves on quotations in the light of the uncertainty in the matter of getting deliveries. Absolute freedom of delivery is not as yet completely assurable, but the fact that the railroad companies have been aggressively co-operating with the Government as well as the manufacturers of building materials to move consignments has permitted freer acceptance of building requirements, running into October to March deliveries.

This led some supply interests to express the belief last week that the building trades have passed through the worst slough and that things are shaping themselves for at least a fair building movement in the second half of the year.

This fact is evidenced primarily by the continued tendency to keep building material prices near present levels. Outside of galvanized steel sheets, there is not a single price advance reported with the exception of dark Rosendale natural cement, which went up 5c per barrel to dealers in the entire basic market this week. In fact there is a sign of retroaction in the roofing department, where slate surfaced asphalt shingles, red or green, dropped from $4.82 to $4.57. Linseed oil was not quite so strong at $1.27. Hollow tile is steady and easy at prices which have been prevailing for some time, despite the increasing demand for this material from suburban districts.

In the building stone department, orders in the last week show that base granite is at present not more than 5 to 10 per cent. above the average prices ruling in this market during the last five years, although the wages of laborers' helpers have increased. In the case of curb granite sewer heads, for instance, the cost is lower today than it has been in recent years. This condition is fairly reflective of the entire building trade as far as rough stone is concerned.

It is noticeable that current prices dealing with building materials are in two departments: One is affected by steel and building metals, while the other is governed by the cost of labor, fuel, and prospective demand.

Buildings of a size dependent upon structural steel and heavy construction metals like cast iron for columns, &c., have been temporarily retarded because of uncertain deliveries and abnormal prices, advances having been as high as 100 to 165 per cent., compared with normal levels. Much of this hesitation has been traceable to the patriotic attitude on the part of manufacturers to give the Government requirements the right of way, but in the interim a condition of abnormal demand for new housing equipment due to the sudden shifting of a large part of the population arising from military, industrial and commercial exigencies has stimulated a mighty movement for strictly masonry, reinforced concrete, and frame buildings of smaller size.

This nation-wide smaller building movement is shown in the totals of building construction for the last month. The steel building enterprises always boost national construction summaries. As far as builders are concerned they are in line for a much larger quantity of moderate-sized construction work than ever before, especially during the coming Fall and Winter, first because the Government probably will have plenty of use for the great contracting organizations in building the vast cantonments housing whole cities of soldiery. The money market is and probably will be too tight for the intermittent speculative builder of small means to make himself felt in the field, so that with building material prices held fairly close to present levels, established builders should find an active field here in the East during the next nine months.

Building material interests expect one more readjustment movement before readjustments have to be made under the new war tax schedules. Lumber interests were at work last week on the new schedules, which may be followed by other commodities. This is expected to be the ultimate upward movement and should be followed by a period of stability.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quality no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 558.

COATS, &c.—Kaufman's undersselling store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. J. Lloyd will look Monday morning at 8:30 at cheap job of coats, suits, serge, and poplin dresses; jobs of wash, silk, and cloth skirts; also jobs of silk dresses. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—A. R. Swartz Co. of Binghamton, N. Y., will pay spot cash for jobs of coats, suits, dresses, etc. Munzer-Lyon-Kahn Co., 1,133 Broadway, City.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job in taffetas and other materials. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and juniors' better grade. Fifth floor, 109 West 26th.

CONTRACTORS on medium-priced dresses, serges and satins; must furnish own styles. 2d floor, 10 West 30th.

CORDUROY.—Brown, navy, green, Copenhagen, domestic corduroy; spot cash; also cheap white chinchilla. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COTTON GOODS.—Interested in large offerings, white muslins, cambrics, nainsooks, spots or futures. Phone Gramercy 4006. Dept. W.

CREPE DE CHINE.—75 pieces four-thread for spot cash. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock, 1,123 Broadway, Room 513.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on taffeta and serge dresses; call with samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge and new Fall silk dresses. Call with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers looking at silks and serges. Call all week, Abeles & Zuckerman, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at tailor-made serge dresses. 137 West 25th, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

JOBBER wanted; we are sub-manufacturing for the last 4 years and are looking for a jobber who can keep us busy on 30 machines. Farr. 2138.

LINEN.—Pure white, 36-in., cash; submit samples, quantities, and price. J 130 Times.

LONSDALE JEANS.—Will buy quantity for cash. Phone Spring 2058.

PLUSH.—We pay cash for Esquimette peco \$250 plush. P. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

PLUSH.—Will buy Esq. Peco or H. & H. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for 90610 poplins and 888 U. S. serge. Madison Square 1540.

POPLINS. — American cotton warp, 67094, navy, black. Madison Square 1265.

POPLINS.—Open for American woolens; 67094. Chelsea 9867.

SERGE, 6301 and 7301; also Parker Wilder, American, or kindred brand poplins. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

SERGE.—William Whitman cotton warp serge, 1210; wine and brown color. Third floor, 1,199 Broadway.

SERGES and Wool Poplins.—Will pay cash for any quantity. Madison Square 8069.

SERGES.—Will buy French serges, spot cash, any width. Telephone 7296 Madison Sq.

SILKS.—Will buy silks of all description, large or small quantities. 1697 Mad. Sq.

STRIPES.—Will buy stripes and plaids, taffeta and satin. 1231 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Will place stock orders on suits and broadcloth coats; snappy styles; call. Rothstein and Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Will look at ladies' Fall line, now and all next week. Moskin Bros., 140 5th Av.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call all week, first floor, 14 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Ladies' and juniors', better grade. Fifth floor, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 227 West 24th St.

TRUNKS.—Want 54-inch wardrobe, good condition. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th. Farragut 602.

WASH SKIRTS.—Contractors on wash skirts; must furnish own styles. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 West 35th St.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDRESSOGRAPH, Model B, with table; 14 drawers; good frames; like new; used about three times; few extra attachments. Freydberg Bros., 44 West 18th.

BROADCLOTH.—29 pieces white broadcloth, 22 pieces white flannel; will close low figure. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH, 13½ oz., 25 pieces black, \$2.12½ net. Phone Madison Square 4234.

COATS.—See our all-wool American poplin coat, length 48 inches, full sweep, in the shades of navy and black, sizes 16 to 44, at the price of \$6.76 net. A most wonderful value for sales. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in ladies', children's, and infants' Spring coats, to close out very cheap. Fidelity Cloak Co., 135 West 17th. Chelsea 6122.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats, all colors; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 W. 25th.

COATS-SUITS to close out; sport, jersey, taffetas, satin, velours, all shades; splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS—SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—100 desirable ladies' coats, close out, own price. Denne, 27 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Corduroy coats to close out, \$1.50 each. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Silk, jersey coats, exceptional style and values. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

CORDUROY material, 825 yards Boyd's 3200 corduroy, white, Copen., rose, tan; will sell at a sacrifice. Phone Mad. Sq. 6375.

COTTON SERGE, navy color, width 54 inches, to close out; immediate delivery. Phone Spring 3408.

DRESSES-SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk, and pongee sport suits, \$7.50 up. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Nifty navy, taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Becker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St.

DRILLS. — 10,000 yards 34-35 inch white drills, weight 3.95. D 313 Times Downtown.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Telephone Madison Sq. 6834.

MINUET CLOTH.—We have for sale Pelgram & Meyer minuet cloth; good assortment; special low price for a sale. Madison Square 9250.

MOHAIR and Sicilians.—Immediate delivery for coat trade direct importers. Arthur Walker & Co., 345 Broadway. Phone Franklin 5780.

PIECE GOODS.—Wool jerseys, Ye-san silks, wool plushes at clearance prices. Phone 989 Greeley. M. Leifer.

PLUSH.—Esquimette; 50 pieces to sell, \$3.67½ net cash. H. O., 169 Times.

PRUSSIAN BINDINGS, silk galloons, cotton tapes, black and white elastic, 2-inch cotton lace; quantities; jobs; cheap. Franklin 1338.

SERGE.—Will sell 6301 and 7301 serge, all colors, also Sidney Blumenthal Caravy. Call Mad. Sq. 9136.

SERGES.—Botany 11483, Juilliards 54246, Pacific W. F. X., all colors. Farragut 3816.

SKIRTS, \$2.50, \$3 and up; striped, plaids, and black taffeta; immediate delivery; large assortment. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Silverbloom suits to close out. Excello, 127 West 17th.

SKIRTS-COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, \$3.75, and coats, \$5 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

STOLES.—Capes in plush, moleskin, all fur effects; we are headquarters in this line. Michael Bros., 116 West 29th St.

SUITING.—Have 600 pieces Amoskeag 32-inch Invincible sport striped cotton suiting, special price. M. Silverman & Son, Philadelphia.

SUITS—150 ladies' and misses' Spring suits. D 286 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Wool jerseys. N. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 26th.

TAFFETA DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; newest styles; low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

TAFFETA, navy and colors, for immediate delivery. Brunswick Silk Works, 225 5th Av.

UNDERWEAR.—50 cases hosiery and underwear jobs, to close out. 1560 Franklin.

VELOUR.—American 15002, 50 pieces, assorted shades, \$1.85. Phone 4234 Mad. Sq.

WAISTS.—300 dozen cotton waists to close, \$18 to \$27. Lowe, 10th floor, Arndale Blouse Co., 153 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen khaki kools, stripes, whites, seconds, and perfects to close \$5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen khaki kools, stripes, whites, seconds, and perfects, to close \$5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Sporting goods salesman to handle side line on commission. J 186 Times.

Central Sues in Fee Case.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—The New York Central Railroad Company has filed a bill here for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to file a resolution adopted by the Directors to increase the capital stock from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. The railroad tendered Secretary Emerson a fee of $1; he demanded a fee of $100,000 for the State. As the company has paid $100,000 to the State Public Utilities

FIRE INSURANCE ACTIVE.

State Superintendent Reports an Increase of Business Here.

ALBANY, June 10.—The insurance companies authorized to transact business in New York State, wrote $7,141,805,428 in the State in fire risks in 1916, according to the annual report of Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips made public tonight. This was an increase of $801,889,038 over 1915. The excess of fire premiums received in New York State over fire losses incurred and estimated expenses was $9,606,314, a slight decrease from the previous year.

A summary of the operations and financial condition of the 275 fire, fire marine, and marine companies doing business in the State shows that they held on Dec. 31, last, admitted assets of $867,614,886, an increase of $34,601,054 over 1915. The liabilities, excluding capital, are said to have been $447,450,182, an increase of $55,387,138 over the previous year.

The total income was $524,763,212, an increase of $71,554,079. The total disbursements were $458,605,763; exceeding those of 1915 by $51,155,070. The total payments to policy holders show an increase of $22,761,078.

DEMAND FOR CONTAINERS.

Growers and Shippers Advised to Order Barrels, &c., in Advance.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In order to avoid serious delay during the harvest, growers and shippers are urged by the Department of Agriculture to estimate their needs accurately and place their orders for barrels, crates, hampers, baskets and other containers for food products at once.

They should notify manufacturers to begin making deliveries immediately, or as soon as their crops are reasonably assured. Larger supplies of containers will be needed this season than usual. Since crops of most perishable products must be moved as soon as ready to harvest, serious financial loss to growers and shippers and failure to save needed crops may result unless orders for packages are placed promptly and shipments begun within the next few weeks.

The department is in receipt of advices from widely separated parts of the United States that there may be a package shortage this season unless growers and shippers are able to anticipate their needs.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—W. A. Day Co.; A. Wolff, jobs women's white wash dresses; 84 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller & Co.; William Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters, furn. goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, haruware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; M. S. Seuler, A. R. Swartz, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss E. M. Treat, art needlework; 2 W. 37th.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Y. Pearce, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.; Brostell.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. H. Haynie, wool dress goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, Fall waists; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Mrs. G. Smith, millinery, basement; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Wm. P. Piatt; B. Levitan, shirtwaists; 58 Bleecker.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; T. R. Gaines, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss Schwartz, waists; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Weiss; L. Reins, notions, laces; 14 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Mr. Moskowitz, jobs muslin underwear, waists, bathing suits, silk petticoats; 10 West 20th St.

COLUMBUS, O.—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss E. Wood, art goods, jewelry; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—J. F. Dailey Co.; A. Wolff, jobs women's taffeta dresses; 84 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, D. Kaufmann, jobs suits, coats, poplin dresses, wash dresses, cloth, wash skirts; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Collins Co.; Arnold Wolff, jobs women's colored silk skirts; 84 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss C. Sheehan, waists, petticoats; 404 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; R. C. Bradley, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Schultz, dresses; Miss Raphael, waists; Miss Robertson, underwear; 404 4th Av.

KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin-Phillips Co.; W. S. Phillips, notions, laces; 72 Leonard.

KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin-Phillips Co.; E. E. Coombs, furn. goods, hosiery; 72 Leonard.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Lee Specialty Shop; E. E. Lee, jobs Spring suits; 1,170 Broadway, Room 510.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumfeld-Locher Co.; T. Seelig, hats; 640 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss E. Bena, waists; 1,170 B'way.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; I. Hammel, cloaks, waists, laces, gloves, trimmings; 1,140 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Eskind & Sons; H. Eskind, women's ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, Fall ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss Solomon, jobs waists; Miss McGreevy, coats; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; H. L. Lewin, millinery; 470 4th Av.; Collingwood.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 485 4th Av.

ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, dresses, waists; Breslin.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Stephenson-Cox Co.; Miss H. Cox, millinery, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, jobs wash dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schultz Garment Co.; B. Schultz, jobs navy, taffeta suits, coats, silk dresses; Room 1807, 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss Flynn, waists; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Goluffer Co.; J. Goluffer, millinery; Aberdeen.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Collins Co.; A. Wolff, jobs crepe de chine, georgette crepe waists; 84 5th Av.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, jobs silk, cotton dresses, wash skirts, silk, cotton waists; 1,140 Broadway.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—S. Hirsch & Sons; J. Hirsch, women's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

AUCTIONEERS.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
332-342 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. 13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 407 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4296.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF AND CLAIMANTS AGAINST AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, in accordance with an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated June 6, 1917, made in a suit in equity in that Court, wherein the Grasselli Chemical Company is complainant and Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., is defendant, all creditors of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claims against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., are required to present and file duly verified proofs of their said claims against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and its estate with George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell as receivers of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1917, a Said order, dated June 6, 1917, further provides that no creditor of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and no other person whomsoever who asserts any claim against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., who fails to file such proof of claim on or before the said 28th day of August, 1917, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., or against the assets and property of the said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., in the hands of said receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

Dated New York June 6, 1917.

GEORGE C. HOLT and
BENJAMIN B. ODELL,
Receivers.

For Immediate Delivery Jersey Cloth in white, black, grey and khaki. Feinstein & Globus, 330 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FLAGS

GOING OUT OF FLAG BUSINESS, WILL CLOSE OUT LOT OF 6,000 FLAGS.

4 x 6 FT.,	$18	DOZ.
5 x 8 FT.,	$26	DOZ.
6 x 10 FT.,	$36	DOZ.
8 x 12 FT.,	$56	DOZ.
10 x 15 FT.,	$78	DOZ.
12 x 20 FT.,	$120	DOZ.

ALL FLAGS MADE OF COTTON BUNTING, SEWED STRIPE, EMBROIDERED STARS. THESE PRICES IN LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY.

M & E FLAG CO.
20 West 20th St. Chelsea 5113.

FLAGS
FLAG HOLDERS FOR AUTOMOBILES.
American and Allied Small Flags.
4x6 inches. Mounted. Silk mixture. Immediate delivery. The size flag that all dealers want but cannot get.
SCHOPS-HAHN CO.,
156 Fifth Ave. Chelsea 8252.

NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W. 29th St.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

WASH SKIRTS of every description to close out at a price. Our new Fall line on display now.
WIENER BROS.,
14-16 West 17th Street.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

WE ARE OFFERING SPRING SUITS AND COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16-18 W. 22d St.

5000 PLUSH COATS
Now Ready—See Values
Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 28th St.

AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
Straight Line Dresses, $1 to $3.
151 West 26th Street.

OUR NEW FALL LINE.
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Silk Dresses $8.75 15.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS. MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 38TH ST.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3350.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

LEVISON & CO. | ACCOUNTS
141 FIFTH AVENUE | FINANCED

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co. 1133 Broadway.

DAVID W BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise.
Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
For details of daily sales see New York American.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. "Spring" 6260.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Charles Shongood
United States Auctioneer, will sell at Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917

at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the matter of

A. J. CRAWFORD COMPANY,

Bankrupt, on behalf of Julius Lewis as chattel mortgagee, the property located at the premises of A. J. Crawford Company,

NO. 5 EAST 48TH STREET,

Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property consists of **Art Furniture, Curios, Antiques, Chinaware, Silverware, and other rare and valuable articles of household furniture and Decorations, such as Mahogany Furniture, Chippendale Furniture, Satin Wood Furniture, Glassware, Tapestry, Mahogany Clock, Tea Sets, Andirons, Antique Jewelry, Open Furniture, Safe, Desk, Table, Chairs, Oriental Rugs.** The property may be examined on any day between now and the day of sale, and catalogues of sale may be had upon application at the premises at any time after Monday, the 11th day of June, and for further particulars application may be made either to the auctioneer at his place of business, No. 539 Broadway, or to Leo Oppenheimer, attorney for the chattel mortgagee, No. 60 Wall Street.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK F. SIMON, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order herein dated June 8th, 1917, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of shoes, footwear, etc., also fixtures, in the possession of the assignee herein, and now contained in the store of said bankrupt, located at 333 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, Queens Borough, New York City, will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids for the same may be submitted to Charles A. Tipling, referee in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, Queens Borough, New York, on or before June 21st, 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place they will be opened by the trustee herein. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof.

The right is reserved to reject any bid submitted unless the same equals at least the appraised value of said property. The same may be inspected on the premises aforesaid on June 18th and June 19th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Should no satisfactory bid be received, said property will be sold at public auction hereafter, under and pursuant to the rules and regulations of this Court on a day to be fixed, of which due notice will be given.

CHARLES A. TIPLING,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Assignee, 127 Duane Street, New York City.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York City.

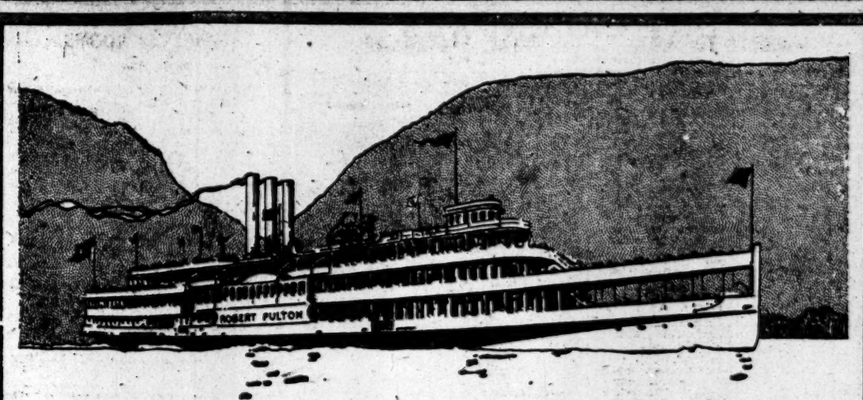
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOFIO CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 52 Beaver St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, typewriters, book cases, safe, partitions, machinist waste, linter, paper waste, etc.

DAVID HAAR, Receiver.

THOMAS & FRIEDMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY E. JACK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 25, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' shirt waists, underwear, gloves, hosiery, show cases, show stands, fixtures, etc.

JULIUS LICHTENBERG, Trustee.
ISAAC LICHTENBERG, Attorney.



Additional Service

On Monday, June 11, the Day Line will begin its Poughkeepsie service by placing in commission the "Hour Later" boat, so called because it starts one hour after the through Albany flyer.

DELIGHTFUL ONE-DAY TRIPS

This steamer will go to Poughkeepsie and return each week day, offering travelers a 150 mile tour of one of the most beautiful rivers in America, and giving them an opportunity to see Vassar College, Mount Beacon or Orange Lake. By stopping off at Bear Mountain or West Point, they can enjoy the whole afternoon at either of these resorts and return to New York in the coolness of the late afternoon.

All Service Daily Except Sunday. Music and Restaurant on All Steamers.

Through Service leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; West 129th St., 9:20; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Poughkeepsie Steamer—Boat leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40; West 42d St., 10; West 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return.

Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45; West 42d St., 2; West 129th St., 2:20; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE. Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; West 129th St., 6:30, for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. Spring 1097.

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. Canal 9300 New York

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Inside Route—Through Land-Locked Waters of Long Island Sound

Leave Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily—Due Boston 8:27 A. M.
Return leave Boston (South Sta.) 6 P. M. Daily—Due N. Y. 7 A. M.
Afternoon and Evening Concerts—Excellent Cuisine.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. Also at all N. Y. Transfer Co. offices and various Tourist Agencies. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
METROPOLITAN LINE
BOSTON
Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
PORTLAND
Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service.

Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $3.05
PROVIDENCE Boat $2.00 Direct
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

Albany, Troy and the North.
PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY
CITIZENS LINE FOR TROY
Lve. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 9 P. M. daily, also 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday; West 132d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Newburgh and intermediate landings, Franklin St., 5; W. 129th St., 5:30 P. M. Phone 4875 Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN **"TAURUS"**
Deep Sea Fishing Str.
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., **ONLY.**

CONEY ISLAND
Schedule subject to change without notice.
Lve. W. 129 St., 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40. PIER 1, N. R., 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. CONEY ISL., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40. Tel. Rector 872.

Red Bank Line For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 am, 2:30 pm; Battery 8:55 pm, 2:55 pm; Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:55 am, 2:55 pm.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS Around Manhattan Island.
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 25c.

HONEYMOON TRIPS
By water. Surprisingly low rates. All expenses included. Booklets. Dellevie's Tours, 1,476 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 7176.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND
For illustrated guide address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Can.

COMMERCIAL
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Swedish Steamer "Saga."
(only neutral steamer for South America,) sailing from New York July 7th.
MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC., Managing Agents, 29 Broadway.
Frank Tourist Co., Gen'l Pass. Agts. 398 B'way. Phone Franklin 4530, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Tours to Canadian Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Prov

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$15,000, on easy terms, will buy a fine all-year-round house at Shoreham, L. I., built five years, has 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms; extensive heating plant, electric light; garage with man's room; three acres of pine grove and lawn; original cost $26,000; I bought this property on foreclosure, I occupied my other property in this fine village, which has also unsurpassed roads, beach, and bathing, for the last nine seasons already. ROBERT RUMLER, Shoreham and New York, and Brooklyn.

Old homestead, with 8 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road, in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information. Hocker, Box 297 Times Downtown.

$4,000 square feet of fine, fertile farm land, with small lake and shade trees, suitable for duck farming, &c.; will sacrifice to quick buyer. Trelles, Box 279 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY ESTATES and FURNISHED COTTAGES to rent at Babylon and West Islip. For particulars apply JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

New, ideal home, large plot, 7,800 square feet; 7 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, large return veranda, hardwood floors, steam heat, tiled bath, gas range, open fireplace, sewer, water, gas, electricity; fine shade trees; 7 minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; 30 minutes to New York; refined, restricted surroundings; best suburb in the State; price $5,200; terms to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, D. D. Ayers, 140 West 80th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,800 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Rutherford.—Well furnished, sale or rent; excellent main line commutation New York; nearly new eight-room house; steam heat; shower bath; 75 ft. plot; garage; excellent neighborhood; convenient, high location; reasonable rent to responsible party. Van Mater, owner, 28 Montross Av. Phone 1827 Rutherford.

Beautiful modern house, in pink of condition, best location in Westfield, $7,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent, Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

FARMS.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

$6,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys $6,000 67-acre farm. Nine-room house, 30x40 barn, carriage house, cattle sheds, corn, hog, hen houses, tenant house. Land level, free from stone; good quality soil easily tilled; several acres now planted. Valley fruit, 4 mile village, electric and steam road. Request details of farming opportunities here. Real Estate Security Company, Madison, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

57TH ST., 157 EAST.—Rear two-story building, suitable for light manufacturing shop or factory, $45 per month; plenty light and air. Apply Owner, 155 East 57th St.

Rent, 3,500 square feet light, dry basement, $50; fireproof; 8-10-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

NEW desk, $8 monthly; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40; mail privilege, $2; telephone and towel service. Apply 256 Broadway, Suite 807.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

SUMMER HOMES,—Furnished.

Westchester County.

LARCHMONT.—Handsomely furnished, attractive Summer home of nine rooms, two baths; all latest improvements; two minutes' walk from station; 35 minutes from Grand Central. Telephone 658 Larchmont. 126 Larchmont Av.

Long Island.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, CONSISTING OF 25 ACRES "10 miles from Queensboro Bridge and your Summer Home."

House of 16 rooms, 3 baths, 8 bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas, newly painted and papered throughout, and artistically furnished.

Double bath house, with about 500 feet beautiful beach, excellent tennis court.

Garage for 4 or 5 cars; sleeping quarters for 3 or 4 men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan and Ford Touring cars.

Price $4,000 for season or year; possession immediately. No agents.

E. ROCHESTER, 42 South Street. Telephone Hanover 176.

For Rent.—House, furnished; six rooms; all latest improvements; telephone connection; for three months, July, August, September; to be seen at 366 Bowne Av., Flushing. Telephone 1580J Flushing.

New York State.

Bungalow in mountains; completely furnished; six rooms; lavatory, running water, electric lights; in colony with five other bungalows; on shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; elevation 1,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitoes unknown; season $800. Inquire Crowley, 3,291 3d Av., city.

Connecticut.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water, electric lighting, garage; country club; golf; vacant descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

New Jersey.

Greenwood Lake.—Four to nine room bungalows, fully equipped; twenty-room boarding house, ready for immediate occupancy. Apply K. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Artistic cottage for rent, $1,500; just completed; handsomely decorated and furnished; Persian rugs, Steinway grand piano, paintings, fine library, &c.; large lawn and porches; exclusive Chelsea section. 4 South Aberdeen Place.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT.—A very attractive and commodious bungalow on shore front of small lake in Maine; furnished in camp style; finest spring water piped, flush toilet, tennis court, woods, sand beach, excellent drainage; accessible; rental, open for June, July, and August, price $350. Address, giving references, Z 249 Times Annex.

TO LET, HARPSWELL, ME.—Furnished cottage, 6 rooms and bath; fireplace; garage; modern conveniences; $300 season. Room 206, Leighton Building, Portland.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted to rent until Oct. 15, furnished house, 5 or 6 master's, 3 servants,' 2 bedrooms with garage; short commuting distance; ample grounds; answer giving price and location; near water preferred. Address A. B. B., 564 Columbus Av.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,355. (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

11TH ST., University Place, (Hotel Albert.) —Three rooms and bath; furnished, unfurnished.

58TH, 24 EAST.—Rent until Oct. 1, furnished apartment, near Madison Av.; sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bath; maid service; elevator; catering in house. Call anytime.

58TH, 77 EAST.—Until Oct. 1, a non-housekeeping apartment of two large rooms and bath, very attractively furnished; ideal rooms for Summer; quiet street; rent $75 month.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$14 weekly. Hotel Santon, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 94 East 82d St.

DELIGHTFULLY furnished 4-rooms, Plaza section; housekeeping; sacrifice. Details Columbus 3874.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite or parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

44TH, 210 WEST. (Westover Court.)—Bachelor, 2-8 rooms, bath, $30 up, with service.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 3, 4 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens; kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 145 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished housekeeping apartment, four rooms and bath, in private house.

50TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

57TH, 139 WEST.—Three-room bachelor apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply superintendent.

61ST, 16 WEST. Corner Broadway.—Four large, sunny rooms, kitchenette, overlooking Central Park; attractively furnished; summer rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

70TH, 104 WEST.—Hotel Walton; sublet 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; references.

72D, 260 WEST.—Newly furnished five rooms, two baths, till Sept. 15. Fox.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished, for immediate occupancy; sacrifice. Apply to Captain Hunt; phone Columbus 7627.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Corner apartment; 6 rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished; from June 15; reasonable. Phone Schy. 2034.

82D, 35 WEST.—5 rooms and bath, attractively furnished apartment, July, August, September; moderate rental.

82D, 354 WEST.—Six-room apartment, handsomely furnished; bargain until Oct. 1; immediate possession. See Superintendent.

86D, 317 WEST.—Attractive 4-room apartment; sublet October; moderate. Apt. 4.

95TH ST.—Attractively and comfortably furnished five-room apartment; very cool; sublet June 15, three months; refined couple will appreciate this. Telephone 271 Riverside.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Sublet, June-November, seven beautifully furnished rooms, two baths; top floor elevator apartment; north, south, western exposure; unobstructed view Hudson. Fountain.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Fully furnished, desirable apartment, 8 rooms; all sides exposed; reasonable; 104th and Broadway. Phone Beidler.

110TH. (Near Broadway.)—Six rooms; convenient subway, bus, elevated, furnished, to Oct. 1; lease can be continued unfurnished. Phone Morningside 8624.

112TH, 488 WEST.—Attractive five and bath, furnished; elevator; southern exposure; sublet; $70; opposite Columbia. Rayner, 346 Morningside.

115TH, 430 WEST. (Opposite Columbia.)—Five furnished rooms; piano; elevator; $78. Apartment 46.

117TH, 420 WEST.—Big concession; six light rooms for housekeeping, $60 for Summer.

119TH ST., 421 WEST. (Near Columbia.)—8 rooms, bath, kitchenette; large, light, attractive; piano, phonograph, sewing machine; complete in every detail; sacrifice rental. Mrs. Fay's apartment.

119TH, 420 WEST. (near Columbia.)—4 single rooms; beautiful view; elevator. Bosworth.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Four rooms; piano; $30 per month. Apply to Superintendent.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Five handsome, light, cool rooms; high class. 4800 Morningside. Murray.

190TH, 508 WEST.—Handsome 4-room apartment, elevator, $55 monthly. Apt. 36.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast a climax, 25 weekly(optional.) Reference. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 72D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $35, $45, $50, $55 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 913. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378. — Attractive six-room corner apartment, overlooking Central Park, until October; bargain. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478.—6 or 7 exceptional light, airy rooms, facing Central Park; very well furnished; rental $75. Raisman.

For full list of west side furnished apartments from 3 to 10 rooms and baths for 3 months or longer, write to F 50 Times.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. Sea Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. Tele. 7240 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$200 per month; 3-8 rooms; leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HOTEL ST. REMO.—2 rooms; western exposure; bath; 3 months. Apt. 508.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—MY OWN HOME; beautifully appointed; piano; four large rooms; private; cool, convenient; DON'T MISS THIS. Audubon 1910. Fitter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (84th.)—9 rooms; homelike, cool; overlooking river; sacrifice. 2097 Schuyler.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Magnificent corner, ten rooms, three baths, all or part; ninth floor; rare furnishings; artistic atmosphere. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (85th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

SPECIALIST.

Handsomey furnished apartments, wonderful Summer bargains. Gray 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 935.—4 rooms, bath; foyer, elevator; modern improvements; Davidson.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and, dining room, completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 W. 98TH St. Phone 6100—Riverside. Modern building, half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; finest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, completely furnished, sublet until Oct. 1. Telephone St. Nicholas 2163.

TWO or three room independent suite; running water, electricity; desirable. Riverside 8221.

WEST END AV., (82d St.)—Ideal Summer apartment, 12 rooms, 4 baths; regular rent, $350 monthly; special for Summer, $150 monthly; furnished or unfurnished; will divide. Phone 10495 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 412. — Attractively furnished, cool corner apartment; 80th St.; all outside rooms; all conveniences; immediate possession. Ferguson.

WEST END, (91st.)—Exquisite seven rooms; two baths; big sacrifice. Columbus 3074.

WILL RENT for Summer, seven rooms and three baths, furnished, on 86th St., near Riverside Drive; most modern apartment; terms reasonable. Phone Schuyler 8804. Write M 226 Times Downtown.

- Unfurnished—East Side.

11TH ST. and University Place, (Hotel Albert.)—Three rooms and bath; furnished, unfurnished.

TO SUBLET, unfurnished, an attractive corner suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; present tenant's lease expires Oct. 1st, 1918. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

21ST ST., 234-8 WEST.

Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Six large rooms; high class elevator; rent very moderate. Inquire superintendent.

78TH, 307 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; modern improvements; all light rooms. 6 East Court.

141ST, 622 WEST.—Elegant 5-room $62 elevator apartment at Riverside; sublet to October at $45. Robinson, 4-D.

161ST AND 160TH, (Near Riverside Drive.) —5, 6, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents $40 to $115. Inquire Office, 500 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4087.

160TH, 719 WEST.—Four and five large outside rooms; all modern improvements; elevator apartments; rents $38 to $49.

SAN JOSE.

800 West End Av., corner 94th St.

11th floor, 5 rooms, 2 baths, $100 per month. Furnished or unfurnished; sublet to Oct. 1, 1917.

Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

$35.—5-ROOM APARTMENT; WORTH $50. Georgette Court; elevator service night and day; phone in each apartment; decorated in white; modern hotel service.

315 West 112th St. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WEST SIDE; Summer months; 1 person and maid; at one hotel 11 city over two years; highest city and bank references. Telephone Riverside 8098.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Large room, with bath; also small room; comforts of home, with liberty of hotel; references.

45TH, 16 East.—Handsome room, private bath; square room, single room; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—High-class accommodations, business gentlemen; private home; excellent location; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large light rooms; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, with or without kitchenette; every convenience; telephone.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 8031.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 318.—Sunny, with private bath; also single room; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Desirable sunny front parlor; all conveniences; select, private house; references; telephone; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 220, (26th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; phone.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Clean, double room, running water; private house; gentleman; reference.

23D, 255 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; running water; gentlemen.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined home for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Front single room, clean, quiet house; references; gentleman; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentleman; Summer rate.

51ST ST., 63 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; refined.

52D, 47 WEST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water, telephone; convenient to bath; excellent location; $3, $4, $6.

55TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, gentleman; electric light; running water; Summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Exceptional cool rooms, in exclusive elevator apartment; references required. Sewell.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, alcove; running water; electricity; connecting bath.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Parlor, with private bath complete; small rooms; continuous hot water.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, with kitchenette, private bath; other desirable rooms; maid.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room; references; moderate.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites, private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Single, double; outside, nice and cool rooms; private house; accommodations unsurpassed; Summer rates; breakfast served.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Columbus 3588. Debernys.

73D, 139 WEST.—Just opening, newly furnished, decorated house, large, small rooms; electricity, hardwood floors; excellent location.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Two front rooms; southern exposure, $7; small, $3.50. Welch.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, newly furnished; electricity; references. Tel. 8017 Columbus.

75TH, 134 WEST, — Handsomely furnished rooms; running hot, cold water, telephone; $4. $4.50.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms, running water, bath; select residence; $4.50-$6.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Large rooms, en suite or single; newly decorated; electricity; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 113 WEST. — Exceptionally attractive large room, with kitchenette adjoining; unusually reasonable; also one small room.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Room and bath; rooms with running water; all improvements; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.

Large room, also small; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Fine large room; every modern convenience; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select accommodations; double rooms, baths; single; running water, electricity.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant furnished room, facing park; also small one. Giese.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front parlor, large room, both; private baths, lavatory; single; electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, with piano; connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; with, without bath; electricity, telephone.

78TH ST., 317 WEST.—House just opened; fine large, small room; private bath.

80TH, 104-147 WEST. — Large, beautiful rooms, private baths; medium rooms; references.

81ST, 160 WEST.—Attractive large front room, small rooms, apartment; references. Jacobsen.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, with dressing room; all conveniences.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished, clean, large, small rooms; electricity; refined location; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, private baths; near park.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large front room, telephone, electricity; gentlemen; all exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, (546 West End Av.)—Large front room; lavatory, electric light, $7; private house.

86TH ST., 583 West End Av.—Attractive large room; private bath, electricity; subway, elevated; references.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette; maid service; elevator. Kennedy.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; large front room, kitchenette, medium front room.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; beautiful location; in refined home; references; reasonable.

93D, 305 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath; smaller room; breakfast optional; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

93D, 260 WEST.—High-class newly furnished large and small rooms; very attractive.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Two attractive, medium rooms; also small room; all conveniences.

95TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water; telephone.

95TH ST., 317 WEST.—Small, attractive room; gentleman; reference; shower; $4. Apt. 41.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, bath; high-class elevator apartment. Cowan.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive suite, kitchen, other rooms; exclusive home; reference. Harrigan.

- Unfurnished—East Side.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large room, southern; exclusive; ideal for Summer. Apt. 44.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large room, (3 windows,) adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Single room for business woman; $4. Apt. 26.

117TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., (La Porte Hotel,)—Opposite Columbia University; delightful Summer location; 6 minutes from 42d St.; large or small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; $4 weekly up.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath adjoining; modern elevator, corner apartment. 42.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single room; running water; $3.50. Apt. 41.

118TH, 417 WEST.

Cool, front suite; excellent board. Sullivan.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive, Apt. 31.)—Southeast rooms; private lavatory.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Quiet, outside room; elevator, telephone; $4. Apartment 43.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; elevator building; $3.50-$4; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Desirable Summer location, opposite Columbia grounds; double room with kitchenette; single rooms also; roof garden, tennis court, restaurant. Baker-McNary.

123D, 548 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive, large room; electricity; improvements, refined private house; unusually low rates. Phone 654 Morningside.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double rooms, kitchen, $2.50-$6.50; elevator. Rose.

126TH, 56 WEST.—First-class rooms for refined persons; every convenience; telephone; Lenox subway; references exchanged. Phone Harlem 7673.

127TH ST. WEST, (195 Claremont Av.,) Apt. 50.—Two inseparable rooms; use of kitchen.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Three-window room, adjoining bath, $4.50; gentleman; owner, American family.

138TH, 606 WEST. — LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, RUNNING WATER, PHONE; KITCHEN PRIVILEGES.

143D, 501 WEST.—Two front rooms, bath, kitchen; together, separately. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view, $7; front, $5; convenient location; electricity. Apt. 62.

157TH, 540 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; telephone; subway; no other roomers. Apartment 5.

AMERICAN couple occupying handsomely furnished corner elevator apartment will let 1 or 2 large front rooms to congenial couple or bachelors; piano; price $4 to $8. Bell, 1,919 7th Av. Phone 7920 Morn.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; PRIVATE FAMILY; REFERENCES REQUIRED. TEL. BRYANT 2388.

BROADWAY, (Corner 58th.)—Exceptional large outside rooms, newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apt. 8, The Rockingham.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385, (96th.)—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Park; separate or en suite.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 80.—Large living room overlooking Morningside Park; French windows; housekeeping privileges.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; all conveniences. Mack, Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.— Spacious room, overlooking Hudson; kitchen; private bath; $17.50. Noble.

WEST END AV., 611, NEAR 80TH ST.

New, elegantly furnished large back parlor bedroom, with kitchenette; also large room, private bath; best location in city.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner of 89th.)—Large, second floor room, bath; medium room; breakfast optional; Summer rates. Schuyler 10017.

WEST END AV., 664.—Block to subway; clean large and small rooms; twin beds; running water; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 850, (near 79th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 906.—Two connecting large front rooms, $10 weekly; electricity; private residence.

WEST END AV., 672.—Suite, private bath; large room; running water. 9642 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, $5; double room, private bath, $10.

WEST END AV., 322.—Large, airy rooms; subway, "L," buses; conveniences.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing Park, $10, $8, $5.

Long Island.

Rockaway Park.—Gentlemen or business women can rent beautiful room, bath, for season; private family, adults. F 128 Times.

New York State.

MECHANIC ST., 88, (Ballston Spa, N. Y.)—Rooms for housekeeping, or single, for Summer or weekly; cheap. Miss Mamie Garling.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

130TH, 43 WEST.—Two-room apartment, all improvements; large room, running water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN, refined, American, Christian, desires room or room and board in private family near subway or west side "L"; no other roomers. M 246 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13 AND 15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 543, (59th St.)—Teacher's residence; Summer rates; $9.50 up. Telephone 9764 Murray Hill; convenient Grand Central, Times Square, 6th Av.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private bath; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

40TH, 309 WEST.—Large and small, airy rooms; good board; home cooking; telephone; reasonable.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Rooms, with board; table board; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; table guests; references.

55D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive, single, double rooms, baths; excellent home table; references.

57TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 353 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without board; references.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table; parlor dining; near park.

72D, 267 WEST.—Delightful, cool rooms, double and single; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room and bath; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9087.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small, airy rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually attractive large room; private bath; electricity; exceptional table; moderate.

77TH, 266 WEST. — Attractive rooms; all conveniences; Southern cooking; Summer rates. Riverside.

77TH, 236 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

97TH, 114-123 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, bath, for two; smaller; electricity; fine table; reference.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, baths; wholesome home cooking; special low rates.

80TH, 124-126 WEST.—New and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

82D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

84TH, 39 WEST.—Desirable rooms, few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table; reference; Southern family.

86TH, 68 WEST.—Board and rooms, private Jewish boarding house; Summer rates.

86TH, 316 WEST.—Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

90TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms in well appointed house for business people; park, "L"; excellent cuisine.

102D, 305 WEST.—Front room; 2 southern windows; private bath.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.)—Pleasant rooms; good board; $3 up. 4021 Morningside.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Healthiest section; Audubon; new management; bright, clean rooms; excellent meals; $5 to $12. 2757 Audubon.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, with board; table guest accommodated.

Queens.

Elmhurst. — Attractive, well furnished room for gentleman; private house. 163 9th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

New Rochelle.—Unusually desirable accommodations in private family. T 118 Times Downtown.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY." 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady tiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $30 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2630. W. T. Reade, Prop.

New York State.

Boarders wanted, private family, beautiful place, luxuriously furnished; easy commuting; all products from our own farm. P. O. Box 393, Elmsford, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

Dandy rooms and board for Summer boarders on Henriksen & Petterson's farm in Rowlands, Penn.; beautiful scenery, fine walks; bathing and fishing; write for information. Henriksen & Petterson, Rowlands, Penn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WHITE, 30, 1916 type, in perfect condition; bring cash. Dr. Bonsole, 317 8th Av. Tel. 5107 Col.

WINTON SIX, 1914 model; electric lights, starter; fine condition; $450. 1 West 64th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTRACTIVE BUYS!!

1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 CHALMERS "6-30."
1914 CADILLAC TOURING.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 411 West 55th St. Columbus 1200.

BABY PEUGEOT, latest importation.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster, wire wheels.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 Roadster.
F. I. A. T. "55" Touring.
F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS 1916 Blue Ribbon Landaulet.
EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
OVERLAND 1917 Coupe; brand new.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BENZ touring car; bargain; up to date; latest improvements; Westinghouse self-starter, electric lights, one-man top; mechanical condition guaranteed. Apply Kaplan, 214 West 65th St.

BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1917 "L" VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 SEDAN; LIKE NEW.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
SIMPLEX 38 LANDAULET.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring; exceptional condition; run 7,000 miles; act quickly. 156 West 124th. Taylor, Morn. 176.

BUICK 1917 Little Six touring; run 3,000 miles; like new; many extras. Smith, 160 West 124th. Morn. 176.

CADILLAC LATE 1916 TOURING.

Will sell elegant 7-passenger touring car; has 1917 improvements. This car is one of the last 1916 series and is painted same color as 1917 model; is equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; runs and looks like a brand-new car; reasonable offer accepted. Call today. 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC.—FOR SALE 1917 CADILLAC, 7-PASSENGER; NEVER BEEN USED; $2,100. I. SCHEIDMAN, 187 PATERSON ST., PATERSON, N. J. TEL. PATERSON 3100.

CADILLAC, 1915, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 8325.

CHALMERS master six, in perfect condition, for sale cheap; demonstrations. Call after 6:30 P. M., 1,843 Vinsville Av. Phone 782 Williamsbridge between 9 and 4. Phone 8873 Murray Hill.

CHEVROLET.—Big bargain; touring; practically new; excellent condition; electric starter, lights; any demonstration and trial allowed; must sacrifice; $375. 430 East 147th St. Melrose 500.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 251 WEST 50TH ST. Practical,

3,247 TRAIL HITTERS SET SUNDAY RECORD

Biggest Congregations of Campaign Attend Three Services in the Tabernacle.

MANY ARE TURNED AWAY

Evangelist Declares He Is Delighted with the Results of His Meetings Here.

Billy Sunday's tabernacle was crowded uncomfortably last night when the doors were closed preparatory to starting the evening service. At that time a crowd estimated by the police at 3,000 persons was shut out.

It was a record day at the tabernacle in several aspects. The total of trail hitters for the three services reached 3,247 persons. This is the greatest number in Sunday's career, his largest number in any day previously having been 3,161. Sunday preached three of his longest sermons, during which he spoke 20,000 words, it was estimated. His three audiences exceeded in numbers those of any previous day. The tabernacle experts estimated the total at 40,000 persons.

Sunday's voice was somewhat husky from his exertions, but as usual he was able to make it "carry" to every point in the big building. He said his campaign here had proved one of the hardest he had undertaken.

"But I am delighted with what has been accomplished," he said in his night sermon. "I'd see it through if I could do nothing but make motions with my arms. Anyway, I'm going to have a day of rest tomorrow, maybe, and probably a longer rest after this campaign is over. Gee! It's hot."

Pausing in his remarks, Sunday hurriedly removed his coat and tossed it behind him, where it lay on the platform until he had concluded. He laughed boyishly as he observed that some men in the nearest seats made motions indicating a desire to take off their coats. If they expected an invitation from Sunday to get to the shirt-sleeve stage they were disappointed.

Sunday said the best insurance was belief in the Bible. It had the advantage of directly benefiting the person insured rather than his heirs.

"Get a fully-paid-up policy for eternity," he shouted. "The only being left to whom you and I, or any sensible person, could ascribe the origin of the Bible is God; for here is a book the excellence of which rises above other books like mountains above mole-hill—a book whose brilliancy and life-giving power exceed the accumulated knowledge and combined efforts of men."

In his morning sermon on "Get Converted Quietly," the evangelist emphasized that experiences in religion differed as much as in other things, just as one person differed from another.

Sunday spoke in the afternoon of the great privilege he felt it to be to give all of his free-will offering received here to the Red Cross workers and the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.

"These organizations will be of the highest service in taking care of the wounded and looking after the boys on the firing lines," he said. "It is estimated that for every fighting man there must be four men back home to keep him supplied with food and munitions and other necessities."

As usual on Mondays, no services will be held at the Tabernacle today.

FREIGHT CARS NOT ORDERED

Railroad Men Deny Report of Action by Federal Government.

It was denied in railroad circles here yesterday that the Federal Government had placed orders for 100,000 freight cars, to cost $15,000,000, as had been reported from Washington. It was said that there were representatives of car building interests in Washington trying to get the Government committed to such a project as a war measure, but that the proposal had not been favorably acted upon.

The railroads, it is understood, pointed out to the Council of National Defense that they had placed orders for enough cars to keep the builders busy for some time to come, and that if the builders were able this month to deliver all the cars for which orders had been placed there would be enough to overcome practically all car shortages. The railroad men added that unless Government orders took precedence over railway ones the cars could not be turned out under a year.

DISCARD GERMAN NAMES.

Ehrensberger Legally Changed to Earns and Kaiser to Swain.

Edward A. Ehrensberger, who is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, has obtained permission from Supreme Court Justice Erlanger to change his name to Earns because he says, although he is a native of New York State his Teutonic name has caused him to be suspected as a spy or ally of Germany and has interfered with his progress and promotion in his work.

Mrs. Nora Marie Kaiser, and her daughters, Bertha Alice Kaiser and Ethel Elizabeth Kaiser, have received permission to call themselves Swain, which was Mrs. Kaiser's maiden name. They said that since the entry of the United States into the war they had been much embarrassed, especially in respect to receiving remittances from England, which had been held up. Their name, they also said, had caused them to be estranged from their friends to a certain extent. Mrs. Kaiser is a widow.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN from automobile, either on St. Mark's Place or 127th St. and St. Nicholas Av., black rental book, with receipts; $10 reward and no questions asked. H. Weisner, (New 14th St. Theatre,) 235 East 14th St.

LOST—Platinum bar pin containing 10 diamonds, going from Flatbush to Frederick Loeser's. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to H. A. Cobb, 2,114 Albemarle Terrace, Brooklyn. Telephone Flatbush 3551.

LOST—Black patent leather pocketbook containing watch, key, change, etc., on Broadway car, between 181st-169th Sts., Sunday afternoon; reward. Mrs. P. W. Burnham, 81 Bennett Av. Phone St. Nicholas 9090.

LOST—Brown leather pocketbook, containing passport and papers and $6, in the Equitable Building or near Wall St. subway. $10 reward for return to L. W. Waetgen, Hotel Newton, 2,528 Broadway.

LOST—May 29, near Morristown, N. J., handbag containing gold watch and chain, two pins, money, &c. Reward if returned to Mrs. Lane, 139 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOST—Black onyx matchbox, diamond inlaid, at the Ritz-Carlton, Wednesday June 6. Reward if returned to cashier, Wentworth Hotel, 59 West 46th St. No questions asked.

LOST—Diamond Brooch, keepsake, after midnight Thursday evening, Justine Johnstone Club; $100 reward; no questions asked. Bessie Kugeloff, 2,728 Broadway.

LOST—June 1, Pullman car between New York and Staatsburg, light shell-handled umbrella. Reward if returned to Mrs. Marshall, 22 East 47th St., New York.

LOST—Red Chow dog, strayed from 720 Park Av. on Thursday; liberal reward; no questions asked. Morgan J. O'Brien. Rhinelander 9482.

LOST—Diamond brooch, about 54 diamonds; return and receive very satisfactory reward. R. Atkins, 245 West 69th. Columbus 4563.

LOST or STRAYED.—White cat; one green and one blue eye; name Mother; reward. Emma Bruna, 8 East 33d.

LOST—Friday afternoon, in 42d St. envelope containing private papers; reward. Address X. [illegible] Conn.

CONTRACTS FOR 20 SHIPS.

Federal Board Places Order with New Terry Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 10.—The United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which General George W. Goethals is manager, has awarded contracts for twenty steel composite vessels to Henry L. Britton and Edward L. Terry of the New York building firm, the Terry & Tench Company, at a cost of $10,000,000. The ships will have a capacity of 3,500 tons.

Mr. Britton and Mr. Terry have formed a shipbuilding company of their own to be known as the Terry Shipbuilding Corporation. Permission was granted by General Goethals yesterday to change the location of the shipbuilding plant from Moss Point, Miss., to Savannah, Ga., and a large permanent shipyard is now under construction at the latter place.

The new company has also purchased the river front and about 100 acres of land at Port Wentworth, just above Savannah, for about $1,000,000. This place will become a small township to house the employes of the shipyard. The contracts given out will keep the company busy for at least five years.

Under the contract the first composite boat will have to be delivered within eight months, and the others not later than eighteen months from June 1, 1917. Mr. Britton lives at the Castle, one of the show places of Greenwich.

TO WED AT LENOX.

Marriage of Miss De Gersdorff and F. J. Bradlee on July 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 10.—The marriage of Miss Josephine de Gersdorff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff of New York, to Frederick J. Bradlee of Boston will take place Tuesday, July 3, at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. de Gersdorff in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Greenough, in Stockbridge. Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick and Miss Christine Sedgwick are guests of Miss Caroline T. Lawrence.

Alexander Sedgwick has crossed to France and is engaged in ambulance relief work.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Boardman are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson. Mrs. Arthur W. Grannis is visiting her mother, Mrs. Oscar Lasigi, in Stockbridge. Mrs. Henry R. Dater of New York is at the Maplewood in Pittsfield for the season Mrs. Theodore Ledyard, who has been at the Red Lion Inn, returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mrs. John D. Parsons, Jr., Spencer P. Shotter, and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden have arrived at their country places.

NO OIL TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Doubted Here That Britain Is Guarding Tampico.

Oil men in New York discounted yesterday the published report from El Paso that the British had employed a force of 4,000 men under General Canuto Reises to guard their oil fields around Tampico because the Carranza Government had threatened to make trouble for the source of much of the fuel supply for British oil-burning ships.

E. C. Lufkin, President of the Texas Company, which controls large fields near Tampico, said his concern had had no trouble with the Carranza Government since the United States entered the war, and that he had heard of no threats against the English fields. He said his company had had ordinary labor troubles, but not of a character to be attributed to Government interference.

The head of another oil concern controlling large Mexican fields said he gave no credence to the reports that the appeals of Germans in Mexico to the Carranza Government to seize the oil fields had borne fruit. He said he paid little attention to El Paso reports about affairs in Tampico, because they had too often proved groundless. He said there was very poor communication between El Paso and Tampico, and that he regarded his agents as a better source of information on conditions there, and that they had not reported the Carranza Government as making trouble for either British or American oil interests.

TO CLOSE 50 ROADHOUSES.

North Hempstead Commission, with Power to Act, Will Be Appointed.

Proprietors of roadhouses in the town of North Hempstead frequented by automobile parties are awaiting the appointment of the commissioners who will decide which resorts shall continue to do business after Sept. 1.

The new law, known as the Brown act, recently signed by Governor Whitman, provides for only one hotel or saloon for every five hundred inhabitants. At least fifty saloons or hotels will have to close.

Two active candidates are George H. Kennehan of Great Neck, editor of The North Hempstead Record and George Goodall a stockholder of the Port Washington Democrat.

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You are planning for your summer vacation?

You don't know where to go?

Well, think of this:

Through Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, out from Yellowstone over the wonderful new "Cody Road"—all these trips by comfortable automobile, a novelty perfected only this year—and then Rocky Mountain (Estes) National Park in Colorado, with a jaunt to Denver and Colorado Springs (Pike's Peak and the "Garden of the Gods" near by).

The Government has spent money freely this past year in adding to the attraction of these playgrounds of the people.

There is no trip in the world so varied and full of interest.

The whole trip is made over the lines of a single railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed, dependable railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad.

Stop at the office or write. Let me tell you how easily and comfortably this wonderful trip can be made. Ask for folders describing each Park. Full of maps and pictures. No charge.

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$1.15, $1.50 and up to $5.

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NEW BUS LINES OPPOSED.

Real Estate Interests See Danger of Further Street Congestion.

After a series of conferences with representatives of various motorbus companies the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has again decided to oppose any bus franchises other than those now in operation. This action was taken primarily because of the congestion which would be caused by more motorbuses in the streets, on the recommendation of a special investigation committee, consisting of Douglas L. Elliman, Robert Walton Goelet, Alfred E. Marling, Clarence H. Kelsey, Albert G. Milbank, Cyrus C. Miller, George T. Mortimer, and Robert E. Simon.

There are certain places in New York, such as Washington Heights, where crosstown bus lines would be advisable, and such lines are not opposed, provided they act as feeders to the nearest subway station.

Records Distant Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Observers at Georgetown University reported today that their seismograph had recorded an earthquake approximately 3,500 miles from here, and therefore not connected with the Salvadorean quake. Signs of the disturbance, which was moderately severe, were first noted at 11:40 P. M. last night. They lasted until nearly 1 o'clock this morning.

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8,000	4½%	4 & bas't	Brick	Store & Apts.	1,644	16,500
20,000	5%	on three & Bast.	Brick	Apartment	3,252	30,000

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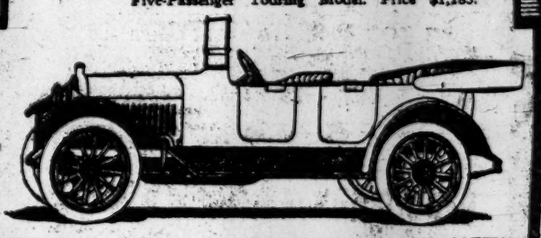

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